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Our New Stock We would suggest the portance of examining our

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Before you make your p chases. We have never be entered a season with such perior advantages as we have the present one. In our d partment of

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The novelties and prices a simply grand and low, and attempt at describing the good and mentioning the price would be a fruitless undertain ing, as there are so many th it would consume too m time and space. Remember that this is one of out

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And if you will only call a look through, after having se the Goods and Prices, even you do not wish to buy, we can sure you will feel fully repaid for your visit by having seen the mails from Moatreel, coming to the United States, as a measure of precaution against the mail pox.

THE LEE GANG. the most beautiful and the cheapest stock of these Good ever shown in this city. Ou

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prices, styles., etc., and at the same time we feel confident if we should make the attemp that we could not say enough for this stock. If you desire to see something neat and nobby in the way of

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You can find the che and best line of these gou you are seeking solid comfort, it is to be had in the purchase of a pair of any of the different leading brands of

SHOES

Which we handle. You not tell by reading newspartalk who is doing the busing and selling goods the cheapes So we give you a cordial invitation to call and inspect ou goods and prices, and we fee assured if you will only do s that they will speak for then selves in more forcible than printer's ink can pr

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

the Throttle.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10 1885,

STORM-SWEPT. The Engineer Dead With His Hand Still on AN OHIO TOWN TAKEN UP BY THE

WHITEHALL, N. Y., September 9.—The Montreal express, which left Albany at 11:30 last night at 3 o'clock this morning struck a reck which had fallen from a side hill upon the track, one mile north of Comstock's landing. The engine was thrown from the track and turned bottom side up. Two baggage cars and the smoking car were also turned over, but the passenger coach and two sleeping cars remained on the track. Engineer Frank Brown was found under the engine dead with his hand on the throttle. The injured are the baggage men, the express mesjured are the baggage men, the express messenger, the fireman and one brakeman. There were about fifty passengers in the rear cars, but none of them were injured. The engine is badly wrecked, as are also the two baggage

SHERMAN ON GRANT. William Tecumseh Praises His Dead

Leader. CEICAGO, September 9.—Before the society of the rmy of the Tennessee, which assembled tonight Central Music hall, General Sherman delivered long speech upon the life and character of Gen. al Grant. He described his first knowledge of Frant, in West Point, in 1839, and traced his obervations of him down to the point of the war. He praised Grant's career of arms, and related many incidents of interest in the life of the dead

THE SMALLPOX.

The Disease Spreading Through the

Province of Quebec. RICHFORD, Vt., September 9.-Smallpox has ached Sutton, Quebec, a town eight miles from here, and fears are entertained that it reach Richford. The victim of the disease at Sutton is a railroad man employed by he Southeastern company, and the officers of that road have notified the employes that they must either be vaccinated or leave. The sleeping cars between Boston and Montreal are now detained ere on the trip from Boston, and are not allowed o enter Canada. On arrival of the night train rom Montreal, the car is attached and run to

Beston as usual CTTAWA, Ont., September 9 .- A young woman affected with smallpox was found on the street last evening having just arrived from Hartwell's Locks. She was at once taken to the contagious disease hospital. An other case was also admitted to the hospital last night, the patient being a young man. who was stricken with the disease at Rockland, where he arrived last week from St. Jerome, Quebec, having passed through Montreal on the train. There is no smallpox at either St. Jerome or Eockland, and every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. affected with smallpox was found on the street

gail in a few days. The remainder of the coin at New Orleans, which is to be transferred to Washington, amounting to about \$15,000,000, will be sent by express, and the same mode of The Typhoid Fever in New York transportation will be adopted in the transfer of the gold coin from San Francisco, and silver coin from Carson NEW YORK, September 9 .- Eleven cases of ty hold fever were reported at the sanitary head juarters today. Quite as many as a whole eek in midsummer develops. Yesterday the reports of five cases were turned in, and one Sunday and Monday two deaths and two new cases of typhoid. In the week ending July 18th there were nine cases and one death, and cases and deaths increased each week until the week ending September 5th, when there were 37 cases and 10 deaths.

> Yellow Fover Off Savannah. SAVANNAH, Ga., September 8 .- Captain Bowden, of the British bark Victor, is reported to have died of yellow fever at Sapalo quarantine

TEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK. The Convention Decides Against the License System. EYBACUSE, N. Y., September 9,-The prohibition

state convention today adopted a long platform affirming that the license system, either low or high, as applied to the traffic in intoxicating liq-uors, is utterly wrong and victous in principle and a crime against God and man. The resolutions are very long.

Fatally Shot His Mother.

tosh, aged 23 years, shot and fatally wounded his mother this morning at the family residence, Pine creek, five miles east of this city. The mother had conested him to shoot the cat, and as he fired she stepped directly in front of the animal, the bullet burying itself in her brain. The unfortunate woman is still living, but cannot recover. The son is crazed by grief, and tried to kill him-

Death of Father Clarke. Washington, September 9.—Rev. Father James Clarke died at Georgetown college this evening of paralysis. He was seventy-six years of age. Father Clarke was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was Cross, at Worcester, Mass., and subsequently held the same office at Gonzaga college, in this city. He was a graduate of West Point, a classmafe of General Robert E. Lee, and served for some time in the United States army. one time president of the college of the Holy

Killed and Wounded. POTTSVILLE, Pa., September 9.—As a gang of four teen miners were coming out of the Alto collier. at Branchdale, eight miles west of this city, this morning, a tremendous explosion of gas occurred and thirteen men were killed and wounded.

Ordered to Build a Depot. Montgomery, Ala., September 9.—[Special.]— The railroad commission today issued an order requiring all railroads except the Georgia Pacific, centering at Birmingham, to build passenger depots. The statute allows the roads ninety days to begin work. The Georgia Pacific is excepted b

cause it has already begun the erection of a depot Building in Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 9.-[Special.]-A most remarkable building boom has developed in this city, and new buildings are contracted for every day. Over \$400,000 in new buildings is now actually in progress, and in the past ten days fully twenty-five residence buildings were contracted for. All the architects have their hands

full preparing plans. An Accidental Dose of Morphine. ASHEVILLE, N. C., September 9.—Mr. L. Rogers of Montgomery, Als., came to Asheville a month ago for his health, and was improving until las night. He accidentally took an overdose of mor phine, and died at two o'clock this afternoon. His remains were carried home this evening.

The Phosphate Pool. CHARLESTON, S. C., September 9 .- The pho phate pool, which for the last three years had fixed the price for land rock at sixty dollars and a half per ton, has dissolved, and sales are made below the pool figures. The pool covered only the land miners.

Death of a Publisher. CHATTANOOGA, September 9 .- Mr. W. Yonge, wel known throughout the United States as presiden and manager of the Tradesman Publishing con pany, died this morning from bilious fever.

TBLEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The strike on the Lackswanne and Pittsburg road still continues, and no trains are running.
Dr. France D. Cunningham, one of Richmond's most eminent popular physicians, died last night,
Preparations are on foot to extend the organization of the brish national league in every section of the United States.

The strike of the switchmen in the yards of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road was ended yesterday, the division superintendent conceeding the demands of the men as just.

Detterson and Liewellen, who operate the big

terson and Liewellen, who operate the big ntain collery and the Reading coal and iron any, who operate the Burnside collery, in sylvania, have reduced wages fifty cents per

Four Hundred Houses Wrecked and Thirty Persons Killed-A Long List of Persons 69storm in Other Localities-Etc. CINCINNATI, September 9 .- The Commercial Gazette has telegraphic advices from Wash. ington courthouse, Ohio, that a terriac cyclone passed over that neighborhood last

night doing great damage to property. A number of lives were lost. A Bloomingburg special to the same paper adds that that town is in ruins. Owing to the condition of the telegraph wires the details cannot be given. A violent electrical disturbance was seen to the north from Cincinnatillast night, although the storm here was not very heavy. LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. Most alarming reports are current regarding the loss of life and property on Washington

courthouse, where the cyclone gutted the city last night. Help was sent this morning to destitute families. At Plain City, eighteen miles from this city, a carriage factory and mill were demolished and other buildings un-

mill were demolished and other buildings unroofed. This place is on the direct line north of Washington courthouse, and all along the south to the Ohio river the trail of destruction is reported in like manner.

A terrible cyclone struck Washington courthouse, a city of 4,000 inhabitants, at 8 o'clock last night and simost literally swept it from the earth. It came from the northwest, and broke upon the town very suddenly, carrying everything before it. The tornado whirled up Court street, the main business thoroughfare, and ruined almost every business block on it, at least forty or fifty in all. Hardly a private residence in town escaped, fully 400 buildings going down. The Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches all suffered the common fate. The Ohio Southern, Panhandle, Narrow Gauge and Midland railroad depots were blown into "smithereens," and every building in the vicinity was carried away, making ingress or egress almost impossible. making ingress or egress almost impossible. Every wire within a circuit of two miles is down. The reports received of the catastrophe are from the telegraph operator, who is work-ing a wire two miles west of town, while siting a wire two miles west of town, while sitting in a heavy rain. The storm works his instrument. The panic stricken people were taken completely unawares, and fled from the crumbling buildings in overy direction through the mourky darkness. A mad frenzy seemed to seize them, and they hurried hither and thither in their distraction, little knowing whither they were fleeing After the whirlwind, which lasted about ten minutes, a heavy rainfall set in which continued unabated during the right. As soon as a few of the cooler

ing the night. As soon as a tew of the cooler beads recovered their senses, searching par-ties were organized, and the sad work of look-ing for the dead began. So far 15 bodies have been recovered from the debris of the various

been recovered from the debris of the various ruined buildings, and the dreary work is just beginning to get under way. It is probable as many more will be found.

A WIRED SCENE.

The glimmer of lauterns, procured from the farm houses in the vicinity, and from the farm houses left standing, was the only light they had to work by. Two or three bodies were stumbled upon in the middle of the street where they were stricken down by the dying bricks or timbers. The cellars of the houses and every sort of refuge were filled with shivering people, huddling together in the vain attempt to keep warm. One babe, in arms, has died from exposure. The morning trains will carry plenty of assistance.

THE EXTENT OF THE STORM. THE EXTENT OF THE STORM

Reports from various parts of Ohio and Indiana show that yesterday's storm, which devastated Washington courthouse, was widespread. In Miami county, Ohio, its course was due east. At Colesville, in that county, two barns were blown down, and the dwelling of Mr. Winterstern was carried around, and one side and the end blown away. Three one side and the end blown away. Three members of the tamily are seriously hurt. On the other side of the Maimi river a grain house was blown away, and Berry Bamsey's farm house was blown from its foundation and wrecked. The path of the storm was frem forty rods to a half mile wide. At Cambridge City, Ind., M. Shanks' house was blown down, and Mrs. Shanks was injured. At Dublin several houses were wrecked. At Seymour, Ind., and Napoleon, Ohio, much damage is reported, but no lives were lost. Advices from Circleville, Ohio, state that last night the tornado passed through the country a few miles south of that place, unroofing the houses and blowing down the fences and trees. A very heavy rainful seconnanied rees. A very heavy rainfall accompanied

he storm.

A special dispatch to the Times Star from A special dispatch to the Times-Star from Washingtoh courthouse says that Mrs. Mollie Jones, Edith Floyd, Ella Forsha, Jennie Forsha and Flora Carr were killed, and Herbert Taggart, James Jackson and John C. Van Pelt, are supposed to be fatally injured. Fully 300 persons were hurt. The loss will exceed \$100.000. Council has appointed a religious comments of the council has appointed a religious comments. \$100,000. Council has appointed a relief committee and militia are guarding the stores, whose contents are all exposed.

whose contents are all exposed.

Among the killed at Washington courthouse is a girl named Shackelford, aged ten. Among the seriously injured are Judges Asa Gregg, W. W. Sharp, Bowman Hess, Milton Hyer, Hugh Foster, H. H. Whilpley, station agent. The list of sliightly injured is very large.

The weekled town.

Weshington Courthouse is the county seat

Washington Courthouse is the county sea Washington Courshouse is the country seasof Fayette country. It has had a most extra-ordinary business growth within the past 15 years, and being the center of a rich agricult-ural district, with excellent railroad facilities, it had grown to be a business place of considerable importance. Its residents had beautified the town with tasteful dwellings, and its erable importance. Its residents had beautified the town with tasteful dwellings, and its recently completed courthouse was one of the best in the state. Today this prosperous town is a mass of ruins. Last night's experience of its inhabitants has no parallel in the experience of any town in Ohio. Heavy rainfall began about 8 o'clock last night. That and the darkness drove everybody into shelter, so that while there are some who say they saw innel-shaped clouds, it does not seem possible that there could have been much observation of the heavens. Shortly after the rain began the wind came with a terrifying sound. Its work was almost instantaneous. The people say it was over in two minutes, but nobody could take a note of time in such a fearful experience. The fierce roaring of the terrible tornado, the crashing of the broken and falling buildings, the sharp flashas of lightning, the rolling thunder and the pitless rain. When the fiercences of the storm had passed, and men could communicate with each other, it the ferceness of the storm hat passed, it was found that all were in darkness. The gas works were destroyed, and all the street lights were cut. Only by the lightning flashes were the frightened people able to catch glimpess of the desolation that had wrecked that little city. The number of deaths was miraculously small. SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD,

The next duty was to search for the imprisoned and injured. In this there was a prompt and wholehearted effort. Bonfires were lighted and torches improvised. The debris was overturned to see if any more dead could be found. With cheerful welcome the doors of of such houses as were not destroyed were opened for the homeless ones driven into the rain. In many cases these were utterly bereft of all their household goeds. The night was a fearful oue, but it was full of helpful work for the strongar. The sheriff called upon the militia to set a

guard over the exposed stocks of all the business houses, for they were all broken or destroyed, and prowling thieves were not wanting, even in the first hour of the city's misfortune. Of course their numbers grow today, when the crowds of visitors poured in. With daylight came a most disheartening spectacle. The streets were well nigh impassable from trees and parts of houses cru-hed in. The worst of all was the sight of the poor who had leat all and who had no place of shelter. They wandered hopelessly about, as if they were strangers. Of course the people whose houses were not ruined began at once to care for their unfortunate tellow sufferers. The farmers soon began to pour into town, drawn by curiosity, but at the same time bringing with them substantial aid for the destitute. Before the day ended the council had taken formal action

stantial aid for the destitute. Before the day ended the council had taken formal action by organizing a relief committee, and by night much can be done toward preventing actual privation. The great wonder is that more lives were not lost. In the Odd Fellows hall forty members were gathered at a meeting in the second were gathered at a meeting in the second story when the storm came. The building was literally thrown down, yet not one was injured. Thirty-one went down with the ruins and escaped, while nine clung to the walls of an adjoining block and were rescued by ladders.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 9.—The Journal's Rich Hill, Mo., special says: High winds visited this place last night, causing several thousand dollars damage. The fiac brick residence of Mr. Keatzche was partly demoliahed, and his son, aged 15, crushed to death. H. M. Booth's house was torn from its foundations, and a number of others unreceed. CHARLESTON, S. C., September 9 .- As soon as

the news of the disaster at Washington court house, Ohio, reached here telegrams were sent to that town, offering aid, if needed, in recognition of the sympathy extended to Charles-

GERMANY AND SPAIN The German Emperor Appears to be Kind

to Alfonso.

Madrid, September 9.—The press censorship

in Spain prevents true accounts being received of the explosions of popular wrath against Germany at Saragossa, Valencia, Barcolona, Granaca and twenty other places. Much unessiness is felt in Berlin, owing to the possibility that other German vessels in the Pacific, under orders to annex the Carolines, may come into collision with a Spanish

near-of-war.

Senor Elduayen, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, had a long interview today with
Count Von Solms Sonnenwalde, German envoy. It is rumored that the government has
received information from the man of war
Velasco, showing that the report that the
Pelew islands had been eccupied by Germany
and the Military men here is it that is not true. Military men here ionsist that their comrades at Yap acted under orders from Madrid and Manilla in order to avoid conflict with the Germans. The campaign against the press is active. Thirty-four papers of Madrid have been prosecuted. The caricature journals are being seized by the wholesale.

The Emperor William has sent a dispatch The Emperor William has sent a dispatch to King Alfonso, saying that he has no intention of trenching upon Spanish rights, and will do nothing to prejudice his old friend Alfonso, that Germany will withdraw from Yap, abandon all designs on the Caroline islands, and admit Spanish sovereignty over these issuands, provided it be made effective. It is runnered that Prince Bismarck wished to pursue his vicinical has but was even will at the contraction of the contractio o his original plans, but was over-ruled by

The Emperor William has received a long, pressing letter from King Alfonso, respecting the Caroline question, and the situation of af-

the Caroline question, and the situation of affairs in Spain growing out of it. The details of the letter have not been learned, but the contents greatly impressed the Emperor William, the Empress Augusta and Crown Prince Frederick William.

Count Solms Sonnewalde, German ambassador at Madrid, has informed Sonor Canovas del Castillo that the retreat of the Spanish government officials at Yap, before the Garman gunboat, would not affect the question, it Spain actually occupied the island first.

The Russo-Afghan Question. ST. PETERSBURG, September 9 .- The settlement of the Russo-Aighan question will be main points of the frontier. The Alghan frontier commission will then delimit the boundary line in detail. Russis has abandoned her claim to the whole of Zulficar pass proper. Meruchak is also left to Afghanistan. The frontier line will run on the basis of the agreement of 1883. Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador, will leave for England tomorrow.

The French Monarchi Paris, September 9.—The monarchical party have issued a manifesto with a view of influ-

encing the voters in their favor at the coming election for members of the chamber of depuies. The document enumerates the alleged grievance of the people against the republic, demands a strong and stable government, a faraceing foreign policy, the restoration of religious peace and permission to publicly discuss the form of government to be adopted. Corgo Cannibals. LONDON, September 9 .- Capetown Advices

state that the Congo cannibals have attacked several stations of the African association, several stations of the African association, and roasted and devoured a number of whites. o further details have been received.

Surprised at Hendricks. London, September 9 .- Considerable surprise d regret has been occasioned here at the tone vice-Fresident Hendricks' speech at Indianapolis

ast night, sideing with Parnell in the latter's issue with England. It is urged by the British politicism sthat ewing to his position, he ought to have taken a neutral stand. To be Prosecuted. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 9 .- [Special.] The officials are straining every nerve to ascertain the identity of all who were engaged in the mob Sunday night, and they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. The names of some of the ringleaders are already procured.

CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 9.—The Standard says it is willing to forget much of Mr. Chamberlain's so-cialism in consideration of the merciless way in which he castigated Paruell in his speech at War ington restarday.

The queen has approved of an order appointing Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimer, to succeed General Sir Thomas Montage Steele as commander of the troops in Ireland in October next.

The newspapers this morning report the Arm

The newspapers this morning report the Armstrong trial verbatim.

The bark Loch Fergus and the steamer Idlewild came into collision off Deal, and eight persons were drowned.

The Daily News' correspondent at Marseilles says that the municipal authorities are again minimizing the number of deaths from choiera in order to revive trade.

The Standard today says that the rejection of Parnell's demands by responsible conservatives will be as distinct as Chamberlain's speech at Warington yesterday.

BERNE, September 9.—The bundesrath has ordered the expulsion of five anarchists.

Dublin, September 9.—The Freemen's Journal today denounces Chamberlain for his speech at Warington yesterday, and says that henceforth he is Ireland's foe.

May denounces Chamberlain for his speech at arington yesterday, and says that henceforth is Ireland's foe.

DUNDER, Scotland, September 9.—The strike of 600 operatives in the jute mills here has ended favor of the employers.

Paris, September 9.—There were six deaths em cholers yesterday at Salon, two at Niames, it is not at St. Cezaira.

Madrid, September 9.—Throughout Spain yesday 1,785 new cases of cholers and 601 deaths are reported.

rinky 1,700 lies takes of thoses an ere reported.

GIBRALTAR, September 9.—There has been an arming increase in the number of cholera cases the Spanish lines. In the past twenty lour there have been 21 new cases and 12 deeths.

Battesars, September 9.—It is rumored that there exertal cares of cholera at Mons, the capital of the province of Hainant.

SAM JONES

THE SECOND DAY OF THE GREAT CAMPMERTING,

An Interesting Day, in Which Several Phases of Obristian Life Are Discussed, and the Fitfalls of Sinnars are Pointed Out-Religious Movements Throughout Georgia. CARTERSVILLE, Ga., September 9 .- [Special.]-

ast night's rain left everything bright and clear. and this morning the sun came up gloriously and esumed business at the old stand. . There was a good attendance at the sunrise meeting, which was led by Rev. T. E. Smith, of Florida. The service consisted of excellent sing ing and a short talk by Mr. Smith on the necessity

for going to Jesus "just as you are."

Rev. Sam Jones told the following, illustrating the way interest in the meetings is worked up: "You have been a boy and hunted rabbits, You would have half a dozen dogs of different sorts—a good old hound, a cur or two and a fice or two. The first thing you knew the old bound would strike a trail and follow it for an hour or two, and all that time the other dogs would be standing around doing nothing. At last the old hound would jump the rabbit, and then the other dogs would run for dear life. We are going through the trailing process now. As soon as we jump the rab bit there little curs and terriers will sail in. We

are going to trail on. The rabbit is in this hollow.

Those who had knelt and prayed for the success of the meeting were asked to rise and a number arose, but a much larger number sat motionless. "Now," said Mr. Jones, "I would as soon have a lot of rocks out on them benches as you. We are carrying too much dead weight. If you members of the church ain't going to pray, you might as well stay at home and you can get the written permit of the committee to stay away from this meeting. The good Lord will import some praying people if we have not got enough here "

Those who were willing to pray for the ten o'clock service were asked to stand up, and nearly every person in the house stood up.

The sumise meeting was then dismissed. The Ten O'clock Service.

Rev. Sam Jones cracked the ice at ten o'clock his morning. He preached a powerful sermon, taking for his text Paul's defense before King Agrippa. The entire sermon was directed to waking up church members, and it was greatly successful. The meeting was a very fine one. The nterest is widening and deepening.

After urging the people to come out and take a

tand on the Lord's side, Mr. Jones said: Do you know a man can be dead and yet walk-

Do you know a man can be dead and yet walking around here on the ground? If you had been in your grave since January you could not have been any more dead to your prayer meeting than you are now. You are just as much dead and buried as you will be when Billy Edwards gets through hauling you out yonder and putting you under the ground. As far as family prayer is concerned you are dead and buried to your family, as far as the poor and sick of Cartersville are concerned you are just as dead as if you had been hauled out to the graveyard. I want to state to you that I am dead. They can run the places of sin in this town with me in my coffin just as well as they can with me alive and kicking, for I never go there. I am as dead to this wildcat whisky as if it had no existence. I don't buy a drop, and I don't sell a drop, and there's not a secondrel selling it but would get in 'his coffin before he would let me see him selling it. I am dead to these misereble little teu cent shows that come here to Cartersville. If the good Lord will lead to the control of the things that are wrong and alive and dead in the right sense. There are people going around here talking about divine life. Lots if tought to be called divine death.

HALF AND HALF CHRISTIANS Of limber Christians Mr. Jones temarked in this

Take a minister who is square on the ten commandments but not so on the question of dancit g; and on card p'aying he will play with the rest, and on dam drinking he takes a little for his stomach's sake. Turn him loose, and his influence for good is neutralized. I saw an advertisement in The Atlanta Constitution a few weeks ago of a barkeeper advertising for a sober young man for a clerk. Why, the man who lives off of it wants a sober clerk! Take a stand!—a stand to fight everything that ever harmed a soul or disgraced the cause of Christ. You don't want to do anything, my brothers, that you will have to explain or apologize for when you begin to talk to a sinner about coming to Christ. Take a minister who is square on the ten com-

TWO WHEELED CHRISTIANS,

Of the Christians who are contented to take care of themselves and let the rest of mankind alone, Mr. Jones said:

Mr. Jones said:

A great many Christian people, so-called, run their little lines. Get after that brother and he says he reads his Bible daily and pray secretly. Is that all! Yes. He is reading his little Bible and saying his little prayers. He reminds me of one of these little two-wheeled engines that they made when engines first came about. They made schedule time—three miles an hour! They do come down the track digger, digger, digger, running three miles an hour, and making schedule time. After a while railroad men saw that schedule wouldn't do and they prized up the engine and put under more wheels and the engine looked back with a smile and said, "I can give you fifty miles an hour and pull forty cars!" I see the little two-wheeled christian reading his little Bible and making his little prayers—going three miles an hour. The devilean give him ten miles the start and catch him before he gets five miles. The best thing heaven can do for your sort is to run you off on a side track and take up the switch at both ends and leave you there, out of the way of other people, until you get more wheels under you. Some of you haven't got any wheels—stationary engines—the devil has got you off at some saw mill running you for himself. The Lerd have mercy upon us: Every Christian privilege is a wheel under you and if you get wheels enough after a while you can make such speed that the devil can't get in gun shot reach of you.

A WONDERFUL HORSE. Mr. Jones told the following, illustrating that class who do not see their duty:

class who do not see their duty:

There was a man who had a wonderful horse that could go around the line of the plantation lence and put up every rail that he saw was down. But he didn't see any were down because he was blind. So with some peeple. They do everything that they see is their duty, and they don't do anything that they see is wrong, just on the principle of the old blind horse. Oh God, this day may truth open our eyes that we may see once more just exactly what we are inside and out. Christ Hinnelf said rise from the dead and I will give you light. Whenever a preacher gets up in the pulpit I pray God give him the biggest, longest old pick in the gospel and let him drive it up to the eye in my heart every time, and get to the bottom, and if there is anything in there that ougst not to be, if he will dig it up and throw it out I will be thankful for it.

GOODY GOODY CHRISTIANS. GOODY GOODY CHRISTIANS.

I have never had anything but a contempt for ne of these goody-goody members of the church Old sister Goody-Goody, old brother Goody Goody. They have been in the church twenty years and nobody ever said ought against them. I want to be brother Good-for-something.

In the moral economy of the Lord he is dependent on every good man to go out and bring souls to Christ, and the Devil can no more do anything in Castersville, without his emissaries, than God can without his. Every wicked man is an emissary of the devil, going about working for him. "One sinner destroyeth much good." Every godless man is an agent of the devil, with his influence dragging souls down to hell, and every good men is a hero for the cross, winning battles for the Master and getting souls to Christ.

THE DRVIL'S ELEAS nebody ever said ought against them. I want to be brother Good-for-something.

I don't believe God ever put his hands on a sinner to bring him up to the cleansing fountain of Christ until he decided that right then and there Christ until he decided that right then and there he would get up and shake the devil's fleas off of him and never lie down with sin any more.

I am so glad Christ won't let me drink whisky ard be a Christian at the same time. If he hadn't required something of me I might be around here with some of you back-alidden Methodists and Baptists playing cards instead of visiting the sick. There are a thousand preachers in Georgia that know more than I ever expect to know, but I want to say this much: I know to things as well as any man can ever know them; I know what a man has to do to be religious and what he has to do to be freely one of the control of the contr PRICE FIVE CENTS.

devil's crowd will do for a fellow, its me—this fellow talking. Bad company came very near ruining me for all the world, and good company did me as much good as bad company did me bad. Just as one is hurtful the other is helpful.

HEAVENLY RECOGNIZION.

I'm with Brother Richardson on one thing. He says the preachers talk about heavenly recog What he wants is carthly recognition. He says: I am weak and poor and need recogn I am wear and poor and need recognition and help; but when I get to heaven and sit down under the shade of the tree of life and God puts the crown of everlasting life on my head and makes me a king and priest to God and puts a golden harp lu my hand, why then if you don't want to recognize me, all right!"

Hundreds went up at the close of the services and save their hand to the prescharges.

and gave their hand to the preacher as a guarantee that they would work and pray for the meet-

At half past two there was a good attendance at the tent and the interest was very great, far beyond anything that had occurred previously. An eloquent sermon was delivered by Rev. J. H. Ellis, a brilliant young divine from Cedartown. His text was, "If any man serve Me, bim will My Father honor." John, 26th verse and 12th chapter. He spoke of the duties we owe to God and the ser-vice that God requires and the certainty of the reward that will follow. A man to render acceptable service to God cannot serve God one day and the devil the next. For acceptable service man and eternal blessings after death.

Mr. Jones arose at the conclusion of the sermon and said he wanted to testify as a witness of Christ. He said he supposed that he was the most unlikey case that grace ever took hold of. He was about as far down as ever God reached to pull a man up. Thirteen years ago he left his little rented home to serve ied, He proceeded:

In the unfaithful service I have given Him He

has given me
A THOUSAND HOMES
in America and He has given me a thousand mothers as good to me as my own could be. I left a few friends in Cartersville and he has given me a thousand for every one I told good bye. I care not for the praise of men. I would as soon they would throw mud at me as to praise me. The news-papers have said that I am at a dazzling height,

and what a fall would be if I should fall. How can I fall? I am laying right down at the feet of can Itali? I am laying right down at the feet of the blessed Savior. How can a man fail when he is prostrate? I am happy, not that I have spoken to twenty thousand people, nor that I am what they call successful, but that my name is written in the Lamb's book of life.

The speaker almost broks down, choking with emotion, and his eyes filled with tears while from all parts of the tent came the soos of those who were melted by the great preacher's simple recital. He proceeded:

He proceeded:
I glory in that blessed Savior. I will praise
Thee forever for taking me by the hand thirteen
years ago and leading me thus far! I am full of
imperfections, but if there is a square inch in me
that don't belong to God Almighty, any day, I
don't know it.

A BIG SUCCESS Following these remarks was a scene that beg-gars description. The invitation for all who wanted prayer for themselves or children or friends to come up was respon hundred. Strong men and old ladies and all ages and classes cried like children and went forward to offer their hands, and the music that filled the tent, rising and awelling like waves on the ocean, was freighted with the lamentations of those whose hearts had been melted. The work was begun and begun in earnest and from this

time forward there can be no doubt of the great success of the meeting. Night Services.

Tonight an excellent sermon was preached by Dr. Allday, of Florida, from the text: "If any men will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me." The preacher said there were no bomb proof places for cowards in the army of the Lord He spoke of the necessity for striving after salvation and of the vanity of earthly things. He urged those assembled to be ready at all times to meet the summons of

Rev. Sam Jones said in closing the services that, some of us had been serving the devil the year round, and our wives had to board us. A with no money and no religion has sold out to the death and hell for nothing. Suppose you dance eight sets a night for fifty nights, and you then die and wake up in hell, and you look around aud say: I'm in hell forever, but I danced four hundred times." That's a big joke, ain't it? Suppose you had a hundred barrels of good rye whisky and the Lord would let you live long enough to drink every drop of it, and then you would lie down and die, and wake up in hell and say: "I am here forever, but I drank a hundred barrels of whisky." That's a fine joke, ain't it? And its the sort of joke the devil can play on no-body but a fool! Mind that you don't sell out too cheap. The preacher spoke beautifully of the sacrifice of Christ, and made a deep impression on the congregation. The largest attendance of the week was on hand tonight, and many went up for prayer. Mr. Jones will preach tomorrow night,

The Greenesboro Tabernacle, GREENESBORO, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-The abernacle meeting at this place continued brough last Sunday, and until yesterday much interest. Dr. I. S. Hopkins preached to large crowds Sunday and Monday, his serm were sharp and powerful, as all the preaching had ceen. The services closed at the tabernacle yesterday with a large congregation. The meeting will continue in the church for a time. The tabernacle will be taken down today, and shipped to Scottsboro, Ala., where a meeting will begin on the 19th inst., un-

der direction of Rev. J. T. Gibson.

The meeting has made a lasting impression upon this county. It is thought to be the be meeting that has been held at this place in many years. Not as much excitement and consol but deep and lasting. The people are delighted with this style of open air meetings. Much inter est is still evinced in the services, confined more now to the town and neighborhoods adjacent thereto. Revs. W. T. Caldwell, M. J. Cofer and H. M. Quillian, the three pastors in the county, are doing the preaching now. These are all carnest, efficient, successful ministers, and are eld in the highest esteem by our people.

The Cartersville meeting, now in progress, is the second tabernacle meeting in the state instead of the first, as reported previously.

CUTHERRY, Ga., September 9.—[Special.]—Rsv. W. H. Cooper, the beloved and zealous pastor of the Baptist church at this place, tendered his resignation on Sunday last, to take effect at the beginning of the new year. Mr. Cooper has been the pastor of this church for eight years, and dur-ing that time his salary has been doubled. It is a fact, that during a ministerial service of twenty years he has never been in charge of but two works. During his pastorage here the Methodists and Presbyterians have each had four pastors, all good, able and faithful men. We are glad to state that Mr. Cooper will remain a citizen of this

Religion in Lexington. Religion in Lexington.

Lexington, Ga., September 9.—[Special.]—The protracted meeting here is doing great good. Dr. Jarrell left yesterday, to the regret of all—time limited. Rev. Mr. LePrade preached one of the most interesting sermons ever listened to last night. The doors of the church were opened, and aix joined, Misses Jimmie Deadwyler, Jessie Rowe, Correlia Dester, W. H. Deadwyler, Willie Rowe, Lee Shackelford. The meeting continues.

The Chinese Ordered Out of Two More

Mines by the Vigilants.

Chevenne, September 9.—Lieutenant-Colonel Chipman, who is in command of two companies of regulars at Rock Springs, has requested that he be reinforced by additional trops. It is surmised that a preconcerted movement is on hand to rescue the ring leaders of the outbreak now injail at Green River, who were to have had a preliminary examination yesterdsy, but did not on secount of the unavoidable aber of Judge A. B. Conway, who is expected herein a day or two. There are no developments at Evanston. The situation is practically unchanged. The mines at Almy are still idle. It is reported that General Manager Calloway, of the Union Pacific railway, has notified Beckwith & Quinn, Chinese confractors, that they must get the Chinese out of Evanston and Almy immediately. General Schofield, of Chicago, telegraphed Governor Warren that he is authorized by the president furnish all the troops necessary to preserve the peace, and arrest the offenders against the union that he is authorized by the president to turnish all the troops necessary to preserve the peace, and arrest the offenders against the union that he is authorized by the president to the peace, and arrest the offenders against the union that he is called the troops in case of the threatened attack.

prominent in social and religious circles in Chicago. The treasury department is informed that the duty on corn, rice, peas and beans in Venezuela, which was removed in March last because of the ravages of the grasshoppers, has again been restored. THE TRANSPORTATION OF COIN. John Hoey, vice president of the Adams express company, had a conference with Secretary Manning and Treasurer Jordan at the tressury department today, in regard to the

territory.

VOL. XVIII.

FEDERAL FACTS.

THE MAILS ORDERED TO BE FUMI.

GATED.

Colonel Mulligan's Widow Appointed Pension
Agent in Chicago, in Place of Miss Ads
Bweet-The Fransportation of Coin
From New Orleans to Washington

WASHINGTON, September 9 .- The president

this afternoon, appointed Mrs. Marion A.

Mulligan, of Chicago, to be pension agent at

Chicsgo, vice Miss Ida C. Sweet, resigned;

and Thos. M. Jones, of Virginia, to be Indian

agent at the Shoshone agency in Wyoming

The fourth-class postmasters appointed to-

In North Carolina-Miss Martha B. Stamp

In Georgia-John T. Ogiesby, McDonough.

In Mississippi-Edward W. Simpson, Ripley.

Mrs. Mulligan is the widow of Colone

Themas A. Mulligan, the organizer and colonel of the famous Mulligan brigade, whose

gallant service in the union cause during the

early days of the late war, is familiar to every

Celorel Mulligan was killed at Lexington,

Me., while gallantly defending that city. Mrs.

Mulligan is about 40 years of age, and quite

transportation of gold and silver coin,

which resulted in an agreement that

hereafter all such shipments shall be made by

the express company in accordance with the

contract entered into by Secretary Sherman.

This will not, however, interfere with the ship-ment of \$5,000,000 in silver from New Orleans to Washington on the United States steamships Swatera and Yantic, as the coin has already been placed on those vessels, and they will set

City and cleewhere. The conference was held at the request of Secretary Manning, with a riew, it is understood, to tha transfer of zero amount of gold and silver coin from

distant points, where it is lying idle, to the commercial centers, where it is more likely to

THE NEWS FROM MINISTER FOSTER.

Mrs. Foater, wife of United States minister to Spain, has received a cable dispatch from Macrid stating that her husband is in his usual good health and has gone to Switzerland.

The Killing of the Worst Gang of Despera

does in Texas.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, September 9.—At about 12 o'clock Monday night a wagon arrived in this city with the dead bodies of Jim and

This city with the dead bodies of Jim and Pink Lee, noted desperadoes and outlaws, who for two years past were the terror of the people of Delaware Bend and Cook county. There plan of operation was to steel cattle on the Texas side and drive them across Red river into Indian territory, where the three Lee boys had a ranch. Last April, while John and Henry Foot two respectship cattle-owners of this

Roff, two respectable cattle-owners of this county, with two officers, one of whom was a deputy United States marshal, were on a

rearching expedition in the Chickasaw nation for cattle bearing Roff's brand, they came upon the stronghold of the Lee gang, and

bravely approached the stockade to arrest the cattle thieves. The desperadoes opened fire through the port-holes of their fortifications, killing both the Roff brothers and the two

officers, whose bodies lay exposed for severa

days and were partially eaten by hogs. Since then large rewards have been offered for the capture of the Lees, dead or alive. Bill Lee, together with two members of the gang named Stein, were captured in May and taken to Fort Smith, Arkansas, for trial before the United States court. All efforts to locate and capture Jim and Pink Lee proved unavailing till Monday evening. Many detectives have, at various times, worked on the case, in the hope of securing the various rewards,

the hope of securing the various rewards, which aggregate \$7,000. Yesterday Detective feek Thomas, of Fort Worth, learned that the Lee brothers were somewhere in the vicinity of

Dexter, a small villege of this county, and taking two officers named James Taylor and James Settles with him, he started out in search of the desperadoes. About three o'clock in the afternoon the officers came upon the outlaws upon John Washington's ranch, where they were cutting a pasture fence. The officers dismounted and crept up within tarty wards of the hypothers, and ordered

within forty yards of the brothers, and ordered them to surrender. For an answer the out-laws opened fire on the officers, which the Latter returned with their Winchesters, killing

Fink Lee and wounding Jim in the neck with the first volley. Jim fell, but continued to fire, discharging ten shots at the officers before

he was killed. Thousands of persons viewed the remains yesterday. The faces of the dead cutlaws show them to have been ignorant and brutal. Jim and Bill Lee were the leaders of

a garg of about twenty thieves. They are said to have committed over forty cold blooded murders within the past two years. No band of desperadoes and thieves ever intested

the Red river country who were more terrible to the honest cow men than the Lee gang. The coroner held an inquest on the bodies yesterday afternoon, this being thought nec-

THE WYOMING RIOTS.

The Chinese Ordered Out of Two More

essary to secure the rewards to the officers.

reader of the history of that struggle.

and TOWELS

Department is being dail added to by the reception

SILKS SATINS,

SUITINGS, ETC. We deem it an injustice for us to tax you with a long list of

displayed at our counters. It

MACON MATTERS.

HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY IN OUR SISTER CITY.

A Dispute About a Game of Baseball Leads to Sheeting Scrape-Monroe County People
Locking for a Mula Thief-Important
Suits-Reformation of a Gambler.

MACON, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-At 11 s'clock last night a shooting scrape occurred between Police Officer Moor and Pat Pierce, in B. Heidenfelder's saloon on Bridge Row.

Lavin, centerfielder of the Macon baseball nine and a party of young men were in the saloon dis cussing yesterday's game with Atlanta. Pat Pierce, who was under the influence of liquor, entered, and at once degan abusing Lavin, saving that he had not done his duty in the game. Lavin did not desire a difficulty, and told Pierce he had better go off and attend to his own business, leaving others to strend to theirs. Pierce cursed Lavin, and the latter struck him in the face. Heidenfelder summoned in the face. Heidenfelder summoned Officer Moor, who was on the sidewalk near the

While the officer was entering the saloon at the front door, Pierce went out at the back door, pro-cured a pistol and then returned. He found the door locked, and knocked for admittance. Officer Moor opened the door, and Pierce fired, strking the officer on the end of the middle finger of the right hand. Officer Moor ordered Pierce to desist, but he would not, and fired again. Officer Moor en drew his pistol and fired several shots at Plerce. One ball struck the latter on the left arm.

Police Officer Jones, hearing an alarm whistle they arrested Pierce and carried him to the station-

house.

On account of Pierce's wound, Chief Wiley allowed him to go until this morning.

When the cas was called at recorder's court this morning Pierce's coudition would not permit him to appear. He will be tried as soon as he is well

The Holton Farmers.

INTERESTING INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM CAP

TAIN ROBERT E. PARK. Macon, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-Reader of THE CONSTITUTION will remember the article on the Bloomfield stock farm, published a short time ago. That article contained an account o ection, by a committee of the Farmers club, of Holton, Bibb county, of the superb corn and cotton crops of Hon. R A. Nisbet, president of the enterprising club. During several days thereafter, the committee continued its examina tion of crops, and its members were royally entertained at dinner on different days by the excellent ladies who preside over the homes of Mesers, R. A. Nisbet, J. K. Johnston, R. E. Bow

This morning THE CONSTITUTION'S corresponden obtained from Captain Robert E. Park, a prominent member of the Holton Farmers' club, the re sult of the committee's work.

Lest Saturday, after a splendid dinner at Mr. Davis's hospitable home, the club met in its preroium hall, at Holton, built with the proceeds of a premium won at the State fair of 1879, and heard the committee announce its awards. They were

First premium, for best five across of cotton, swarded to Hon. R. A. Nisbet. Yield of Hat cotton estimated at 2,100 pounds.
Second premium, swarded to Mr. G. M. Davis. Yield of lint cotton estimated at 1,606 pounds. Nield of lint cotton estimated at 1,666 pounds.
Estimates made on other five acre contestants
were: Captain Robert E. Park, 1,140 pounds per
acre; Mr. J. W. Myrick, 1,166 pounds per acre; Mr. J. K. Johnston, 1,150 pounds per acre; Mr. W. G.
Bass, 1,140 pounds per acre; and Mr. J. T. Dozier,
1,200 poundsper acre.
First premium for best single acre of cotton, not

First premium for best single accommendationed, was embraced in the contest already mentioned, was awarded to Mr. J. W. Myrick. Yield of lintcotton awarded at 1,780 pounds. estimated at 1,780 pounds.

Second premium, awarded to Captain Robert E.

Park. Yield of lint cotton estimated at 1,560

The other contestants were: Mr. J. K. Johnston 1.416 pounds; Hen. R. A. Nisbet, 1,530 pounds; Mr. C. W. Howard, 1,100 pounds; Mr. C. W. Howard, 1,200 pounds; Mr. J. F. Cochray, 4,600 pounds; Mr. R. E. Bowman, 1,500 pounds, Mr. W. G. Bass, 1,460 pounds, and Mr. J. T. Dozier 1,150 pounds; 1,150 pounds.

First premium for the largest yield of corn on a single acre, awarded to Mr. J. K. Johnson. vield. 52% husbels.

d premium was awarded to Hon. R. A. Nibbet, yield, 48 bushels.

The other contestants were: Mr. G. M. Davis, 46½ bushels; Mr. J. W. Myrick, 36 bushels: Captain Robert E. Park, 30 bushels; Mr. J. F. Cochran, 50% bushels; Mr. G. W. Howard, 29 bushels; Mr. K. E. Bowman, 30 bushels; Mr. J. T. Dozter, 29 bushels; Mr. W. G. Boss, 29 bushels, and others of a less number of bushels.

a less number of bushels.

Most of the acres of corn were on uplands, and
were not heavily fertilized.

The crops of all the members of the club were
pronounced excellent. The horses, cattle and
swine, were reported to be in fine condition, and
houses, lots and fences neat and well kept.

Mr. R. & Bowman was elected chairman of the

club executive committee.

It was decided to make a display of home produces at the state fair, October 26th and Mr. E. A. Ross, was elected superintendent. A fine exhibit may be expected superintendent. A fine exhibit may be expected.
The club's proposed colt and cattle show, which was to have been held in October, was postponed. It was agreed that thirty five cents per one hundred pounds was enough to pay hands for picking cotter.

A Good Result. A GAMBLER REFORMS AND DETERMINES TO SEEK

HONEST WORK, MACON, Ga., September 9-[Special.]-A good result of the recent closing of the gambling saloons in this city came to light today.

A young man who had been a fare dealer in one of the cities, and who has a wife and family living in Columbus, determined to forsake a gambler's life and to seek honest work. He went to a railroad mensger in Macon, told his story, and asked for work. The railroan manager regarded his application favorably, and took his name for a recancy.

the young man's family is greatly rejoiced at Lis action.
It is to be hoped that he will speedily obtain

In the Right Place. Macon, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-Sometime ago, a peddler in Houston county gave another named J. A. Wilson, one dollar and a half to purchase some articles with in Macon. Wilson came the rome articles with in Macon. Wilson came to Macon, but did not purchase the articles and did not return the money. The Houston county peeddler swere out a warrant against Wilson for larceny after trust, and sent it to Deputy Sheriff O'Pry, of the city court, for execution. Yesterday afternoon Sheriff O'Pry found Wilson at the county jail, visiting a friend, and arrested him.

Wilson gave bond. It is not believed that he in tended to steal the money.

Impertant Suits, Manon, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-Two suits in equity, involving a total of nine thousand dollars, were filed with Deputy Clerk L. M. Erwin, of the United States court, this morning. Both suits are brought by the American Free Hold Land and Mortgage company of London, whose attorney is Mr. W. E. Morrill, of Cuthbert. One is against Mrs. Mary E. Hart of Schley county, for five thousand dollars, and the other is against Francis E. Catchings and Ida E. Catchings, of Randolph county, for four thousand dollars. The suits are brought to forecless mortgages.

MACON, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-THE CON THUTION's correspondent was shown this morn. ing a small cotton shawl, made during the war at umwold, Putpam county, the home of the late William Turner.
The shawl is checked in colors and, at a little

made on a hand loom, and is a perfect plece of At the first county fair held in Eatonton after the war, the shawl was awarded the first premium as the test sample of homespun exhibited.

After a Stolen Mule. Maccn, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-Three citizens of Monroe county arrived in Macon this morring in search of a nule which has been stolen from W. T. Williamson, who lives near Foresth. They found the mule in the stables of the street car company. It had been purchased from a negro maned John Ward for 555.

The nule was recovered upon a possessory warmat sworn cut before Justice M. R. Freeman. Search has been instituted for Ward.

of all criminals whose cases came within the in risdiction of that court. Up to the present, thirty cases have been disposed of.

Personal and Otherwise, MACON, Ga., September 9. - [Special.]-Howel Cobb, of Americus, spent today in the city. Dr. H. H. Carey, of LaGrange, is in the city. Charlie Herty, of Millegdeville, is visiting friend

Edward Elder, of Indian Spring, is in the city. A. Mix left on a visit to New York this morn C. L. Wood, of Savannah, is in the city. Hon. R. F. Lyon returned to the city from tlanta this morning.

Professor F. Guttenberger left this morning on a sist to Sandersville. visit to Sandersyllle.

Mrs. S. Seisel returned to the city this morning from a visit to Germany.

Louis O. Stevens has returned to the city from a visit to New York.

Tom Hudson, assistant ticket agent of the Cautral railroad, has gone on a visit to Montgomery.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

COLUMBUS, Ga. September 9-(Special.1-Mr. F. Thomason, an old and respected citizen, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Edwards, about five miles from this city, today. He was the father of Messrs. Arch and Silas Thomason, of this city.

Lightning struck the house of Mr. John Weaver n Girard, today, and damaged it considerably. one of the family were burt.

The Columbus barrel manufacturing company was organized today with C. A. Hough as president, E. H Jenkins, secretary and treasurer, and . W. Burton, manager. The erection of suitable buildings will be commenced at once, The company will begin business with a contract for making five thousand barrels.

home in Brownville, today, of paralysis. He leaves a large family. Ed Nix, son of Captain' A. J. Nix, had the end of one of his thumbs cut off today by a circular saw in the railroad shops at this city.

Mr. Jas. A. Booth, aged 80 years, died at his

Mrs. N. C. Robinson died at the home of her nother, Mrs. M. E. Posey, in Browneville, last night. She was 26 years old, and leaves a husband Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Lee county, Alabama,

and Miss Sue Colly, of Alexander City, will b married at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. For several nights past the negroes in the North ern Liberties have been excited over what they say is a bear prowling around at night. A few nights

ago a party of negroes went out and killed a fine hog, claiming that they thought it was the bear The owner of the hog swore out a warrant against them, and today Bailiff McMichael arrested six of them. Their case will come up for trial tomorrow on. The negroes in the northern part of the city are also excited over the appearance of

Some one broke into the house of George Clark, colored, today and took from his trunk an Eagle & Phenix bank book. George is an industrious negro, who lives on Mr. D. A. Andrews's planta tion, and has about \$100 deposited in the bank. He has no clew to the burglar.

Quite a number of the leading society young gentlemen of the city held a meeting and organ-ized a german club. L. H. Chappell was elected president, Price Gilbert vice-president and A. S. Mason secretary and treasurer. The work of putting the subscriptions to the Georgia Midland into notes was begun today. A meeting will be held Saturday to decide what

The Marietta Male Academy, MARGETTA, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-The stockholders of the Marietta Male academy met at

the courthouse last Monday and, after adopting a constitution and bylaws, elected the following gentlemen as its board of directors: E Faw, Dr.P. R. Cortelyon, T. M. Brumby, I. R. Winters, John H. Beston, D. F. McClatchey and W. E. Myers The stock of this company has all been subscribed and guaranteed, and everything points to a speedy erection of an elegant building. Married, last Tuesday morning at 8 a. m., at the

residence of the bride's father, Mr. Lee Wheeles, of Waxahachle, Texas to Miss Annie Hammett of this city, Rev. D. L. Buttolph officiating. The bridal couple left on the 9:20 a. m. train for Waxa-

Mrs. E. R. Tennant, of this city, has resigned her place as superintendent of women's work at the New Orleans exposition. Her resignation is caused by domestic reasons,

Marriage in DeSote.

ROME, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-Married this evening at residence of bride's parents, in DeSoto, Dawson McKee and Miss Ora, daughter of J. M. Buice.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED. Major J. H. Jones and Colonel P. J. Shannon, of

Colonel P. P. Proffit, of Carnesville, is in attend-This has been a very light return term for Frank-Messre. Brooks and Wright, of Mallorysville, has opened out a general merchandise business in Carnesville.

The public schools throughout Franklin county re coming to a close. The attendance has been A. N. Fayne is reading law under Colonel J. S. Dortch, of the Carnesville bar.

The county commissioners of Chatham have determined to convert the old baseball park into a camp for the chaingang.

Mrs. Van Vorst, wife of Charles E. Van Vorst, engineer on the Central resirond, died this morning suddenly. Van Vorst went out on his engine this a. m., not dreaming that his wife was serious.

ly ill.

At four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in
the grocery and dwelling, corner of Henry and
Monigomery streets, owned by John Westerman,
occupied by John H. Kembs. Instrance, \$1,600
on the house and \$1,500 on the stock, in J. F.
Wheaten & Co's, agency.

The Epidemie of Crime. Whence comes this epidemic of suicides and

murders? Recent discussions have named several causes. Hon. C. H. Reoves, of Indiana, charges it to infidel teachings, holding that hopeleseness of a future state cripples forti-tude for bearing life's ills. Another declares suffering from the universal business depression the cause. A third writer attributes i to increasing insanity, a physician thinks much of the tendency is inherited, while temperance advocates lay the responsibility

upon strong drink.
Free thinkers have committed suicide, but so have orthodox churchmen. Financial straits have beset many, but the wealthy have also taken their life

Insanity and dissipation have preceded suicides and family murders.

One feature common to almost every such One feature common to almost every such crime challenges attention. Well night every report of suicide and family murder mentions the perpetrator as having "for some time been subject to melancholy." Whence comes this? All recognized medical authorities tell us that the fire which consumes, the brain is always kindled by derangements of digestion; that good digestion is impossible without pure blood, and pure blood is never known when the layer and kidneys. known when the liver and kidneys are out of order. Under such circumstances, a preven-tive should be sought, and for this Warner's safe cure is sovereign—a fact conceded by the best authorities in the land, and it is especially commerded by the celebrated Dr. Dio Lawis.—Rochester Democrat.

Italy has a new iron-clad called the Morrosini The name is singularly inappropriate—a Scheding would soon subdue it.—Binghampton Republican

What can't be cured, must be endured, is a saying fit only for Mahommedans, who be-lieve in fate. No matter how bad a cough may be, it need not be endured now that Red Star Cough Cure has been discovered.

When a miner has been eaten by a grizzly, the sestern people speak of him as being admitted to the b'ar.

all Weakness of Gential Organs, Sazuni Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Bicord's Restorative Pilis. Bottles 10 pilis II.25, 100 pilis \$2.00, 200 pilis \$2.50, 500 pilis \$6.00. Hagans & Hightewer, cerner Pryor and Decatar streets, Atlants. Wholesaid by Lawry, Rendon and Lamay. GEORGIA NEWS:

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN THE STATE.

A For Hound Buried Alive-An Intere Some Curions Things-Bound Over for Trial
-A Vessel Goes to Pieces-Doaths in

EATONTON, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-Two weeks ago last Thursday Mr. J. M. Johnson of this place, went fox hunting. After an unsuccessful chase of several hours, he returned home with one of his dogs missing. This dog, which was one of the finest of his pack, had never put in his ap pearance up to last Saturday morning, when Mr. Johnson, John W. Adams and J. C. Reid again went out on a hunt. They had caught one red fox and were returning home, when a trail was struck and the hounds run it to a burrow. While debating whether to dig reynard out or return home, they were startled at hearing the faint bark of a dog apparently several feet under the ground. It t once occurred to Mr. Johnson that this was his long lost dog, and upon opening the burrow his surmise proved correct, and old Dandy was un earthed much reduced by his long burial, but still alive; He has improved rapidly and will soon be himself again,

An Interesting Case AMERICUS, Ga., September 9.-[Spe ial.]-A case was tried before a jury in the justice court here, which has attracted considerable attention. Some time last winter Mr. S. W. Gardner, of Montezo ma, bought of J. Waxelbaum & Co., of this city, a suit of clothes. The next day he returned then through a gentleman of this city, claiming that the pantaloons were a smaller size than those bought and demanded a pair of proper size or the money for the suit of clothes. Mr. Gross, the manager of the business, failed to produce another pair and refused to pay back the money The clothes were left in the store and suit brough to recover the money. The evidence was very conflicting. The jury found for Mr. Gardner for the amount claimed. The defendant is not satis fied with the result, so the case will go to the superior court. .

Some Carious Things. DRANEVILL, Ga., September 9 .- [Special.] - An d gentleman by the name of Maun, living near Americus, Gs., is somewhat of a curiosity. He lives a bachelor and raises many chickens. He can, by talking to his chickens, just as though he were talking to children, have them come to him go from him, get upon his hand or go into the henery, or up into a tree.

He also claims the power to charm or tame wild bogs or cows by talking to them. He says that he can walk around a wild hog's bed a few times and talk to the hog and that the hog will get up and follow him anywhere that he may go, perfectly tame and gentle.

Mr. Boe Davis, near this place, has an old tur key gobbler setting on five or six hen eggs. He whipped the old hen from the nest some two weeks ago, and has been seiting ever since.

Bound Over for Trial, AMERICUS, Ga., September 9.—[Special.]—Mr. E. B. Wallace, who stabbed Windsor Clarke, colored, n this city on the fourth fustant, appeared before udge Pilsberry, and through his counsel, Colonel E. G. Simmons, waived preliminary investigation and was bound over to the superior court in a

Dr. Rawkins stated that Clarke had been in riteal condition since Sunday, and might die from faffammation of the brain, but had better indications today with the chances in favor of his recov

A Vessel Going to Pleces. SAVANNAB, Ga . September 9 .- [Special.]-Th bark Chalmers, which was driven ashore on Ty bee knoll in the gale of the 24th of August, drifted off on high tide, there being a freshet in the river, and carried with the current up the river, seen by the tue Forest City, which went for and secured and brought her up to the city. Shot badly damaged and will probably go to places when her cargo of mahogany is taken out.

Shot Through the Heart. EASTMAN, Ga., September 9-[Special.]-Daniel Conley shot J. W. Evans through the heart with a pistol, killing him instantly, at Walker's mill in the southern portion of this county. It is be-

lieved to be a case of unprovoked homicide. Both parties were white and both were in liquor. They were apparently friendly a few minutes before the shooting. Couley is at large. The Decket in Washington. SANDERSVILLE, Ga., September 9 .- [Special.]-

The superior court is in session this week, Judge Carawell presiding. There is a heavy docket, both civil and criminal. There is one murder case and several for assault and battery, and Solicitor Gen eral Ecgers will have his hands full next week.

Protracted Meeting in McDonough. McDonough, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-A protracted service of unusual spiritual power is in progress at the Methodist church at this place. its influence baying reached every heart in the town, the like of which we have not seen in this place for years. The meeting is being conducted

by the pastor, Rev. W. P. Smith. A Queer Cause Assigned.

Convers, Ga., September 9-[Special.] -Mr. Newt Hammock, of this county, was carried to the asy lum at Milledgevi'le today by Deputy Sheriff Mitchell. He was immersed some time since, and that is supposed to be the cause of his lunacy.

A New Paper in Ellaviile. ELLAVILLE, Ga., September 9.- [Special.] -- Mr. darp is putting up his press and arranging the type preparatory to commercing the pub ication of a newspaper here. The first issue will appear about 15th inst-

Carnesville's First Bale. CARNESVILLE, Ga , September 9.—[Special.]—The first bale of new cotton was received here this evening. It was raised by Mr. W. H. Roach weighed 425 pounds, classed middling and bough by Tabor & Bro. at 10 cents per pound.

The Gas Works Remodeled Renz, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-Mr. J. J. Childs, manager of the Rome gas company is have ing the gas works remodeled and improved, so that when completed they will be equal of any in

state. Deaths in Georgia, DAWSON, Ga., September 9 .- [Special 1-This ommunity has suffered a great and sad loss in the death of Mrs. J. H. Geise, widow of the late Reuben Geise, who recently died in Atlanta. She was fitly styled, "The elect lady," as her Christian virtues and her kindness to the poor and needy crowned her life with beautiful results. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. M. Hayes to a large concourse of persons, and the remains were followed to the cometery by many who loved and esteemed her in this life Her memory is and will be ever fragrant to us all, and she has left an imperishable example for good. Mongor, Ga., September 9.-[Speciallew weeks sgo there lived in Monroe a happy,

prosperous family, consisting of Mr. Ben Phil presperous samily, consisting of Mr. Ben Phillips, sged 28 years, his wife, only 18 years old, and their little son one year old. The father became sick first and then the child. For several days it was doubtful which would die first. The father was buried yesterday, and the child will be buried to day. Mr. Phillips was one of the firm of J. H. Sorrell & Co., of this piace, and was a very popular young man. No one ever received more genuine sympathy than is being shown this young widow. sympathy than is being shown this young widow.

WAXNFEDRO, September 2—[Special.]—Burke county lost her best citizen last night by the death of Hon. Jethro Thomas, of this place. For years, the deceased was chaffman of the board of county commissioners of Burke, an active and leading member of the Baptist church of this place, and a man in whom every one had perfect confidence, and the poor, at all times, friend.

Ellavilla, Ga., September 9.—[Special.]—The largest congregation that has for years been present at a burial assembled yesterday morning at curcemetery to pay the lastsad tribute toStonewall. I Tondee. His untimely death has cast a gloom over the entire community.

BRUNEWICK, Ga., September 9—[Special.]—Miss Matilda Troup, a maiden lady, died at broadfeld plantation in this (Glynn) county on yesterday, and was buried here this morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Interesting Gleanings From the County Newspapers Via the Capital of the State COLUMBIA, S. C., September 8.-[Special.]-The press of the state generally favors the abolition of the Citadel academy and the repeal of the lien law. The legislature will doubtless be guided by their wishes in these matters, for the voice of the press is the voice of the people.

Efforts are making to establish in Laurens building and loan association. Mrs. Fannie Pool, of Laurens, was burned fataly by kerosene a few days since Several of the country newspapers report cotton

Reveral of the country newspapers report cotton gin accidents this week.

During the cotton season beginning Seatember ist, 1884, and ending August 31st, 1885, 15,614 bales of cotton were shipped from Anderson.

Keowee Courier: There have doubtless been more protracted meetings in this country in the last six weeks than were ever before in the same length of time. The Baptists, at Walhall's have had two and the Methodista and Presbyterians one each. Such meetings have been, and are being held at Fair Play, South Union, Westminster, Richland, Seneca City, Conneross, Walhalla, Now Hope and many other places in the country. Hope and many other places in the county. W believe a good many additions to the church hav been made at most of the churches.

The Greenville News gives the following report of the proceedings of the United States court now sitting in that city:

eiting in that city:

The case of A. J. Surratt, counterfeiting, went
to the jury on yesterday and was ended by
the report that no verdict could be agreed on.
The jury stood nine for conviction to three for
acquittal. The defendant was then released on Three members of the Johnson family, all col-

ored, were tried for swindling the government preserting take returns of mileage when collec-ing pay as United States witnesses. They were acquitted and released. There are yet sixteen cases to try, and there i tile doubt that the term will be protracted be tile soubt that the term who to prove the present week. Falmetto Post: The Prosperity Reporter tells of a physician who prescribed tarter emetic as a dose for weter melon thieves. Shortly after he was summoned to attend a darkey down with cholera morbus, and when the doctor was about to leave he was ofered a melon by another negro on the place. The doctor declined, but said he can be a seen as a few of the place.

on the place The doctor declined, but said he would take a piece in his buggy and eat it on the way hene, which he did, much to his sorrow, for it proved to be one of his own tarter emetic

ray heme, which he did, much to his survey, or it proved to be one of his own tarter emetic nelons and made him awful sick.
Chaster Bulletin: Wash. Estes, who killed lewis Mills, colored, on the 15th of last month, while engaged in the discharge of his duty as contable of Trial Justice Leckie, applied for bail be ore ladge Witherspoon on Tuceday. After hearing the grounds for bail bis honor granted the application on condition that the defendant give bend to the amount of \$2,000 for his appearance a he rext term of the circuit court in this county He was represented by W. A. Sanders.

Piedmont Inspector: From a conversation with some of our farmers we think an effort will be made by most of them to try a small crop of tobseco the coming year. We think that our lands is well adonted to the growth of tonaco, and that they will no doubt find it more profitable lhan cotton. The nearest market for the sale of it, at present, would be shelby, N. C., but there is negreted why it could not soon be made to

The people of Berkeley county are holding antistock law meetings. This question will yet cause rouble in the low country.

Mr. Jesse Robinson, a Unionsaddler, who mov

rom that town to Kansas last spring, is dead. About five hundred bales of new cotton will be eandled by Columbia buyers this week. The empetition between them is lively, and this ivalry is productive of good prices. Thus far nearly one thousand bags of this year's staple have changed hands in this city, and the prices have been about one third to one-half a cent higher than the same grades of cotton has com-

manded in any of the neighboring cities. The South Carolina college will begin its fall ession with an unusually large number of pupils. This is an institution that is very dear to the peo-ple of Columbia, and they rejoice in its prosperity The rumor that President McBryde contemplate esigning his office, so that it may be offered to Governor Thompson, is denied. Mr. McBryde has proved himself a most excellent president, and has shown rare tact and executive ability. There is no good reason, therefore, why he should be displaced to make way for Governor Thompson or anybody else. It is the unanimous wish of the faculty that he retain his position. On the other hand, it is certain that mer Thompson will be tendered and will ad cept a third term. Mayor Courtenay, of Charles ton, declares he will not be a candidate for the place, and there is nobody else in the whole range of public men available for the office who can make a successful contest against our present admirable governor. It may be announce ed as pretty well settled that President McBryde and Governor Thompson will keep their present positions. It may be further stated that the present board of state officials will be retained in power for one more term. All this talk about a "new deal" amounts to nothing. As long as the politicians shuffle the cards, how can the people expect a "new deal?" But there is one little matter that is going to cause trouble. Some of the anti-education fanatics are preparing to make a desperate fight against the bouth Carolina college and the Citadel academy. When the legislature meets the opponents of these institutions will endeavor to abolish them by withholding all appropriations for their support

But they will not succeed. They may kill the Citadel academy, but the college is sale. 'Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not, But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hoe, Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot, Through goodly mixture of complexions dua And in her cheeks the vermeil red did show."

This is the poet's description of a woman whose physical system was in a perfectly sound and healthy state, with every function acting properly, and is the enviable condition of its fair patrons produced by Dr. Pierce's



TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSIS and ENGICEES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin sweeth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headsche, or preduce con-stipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DQ. cians and Druggists everywhere re for amoud it.

Dr. N. S. RUGGER, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's fron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. If does not hard the teeth,"

Dr. R. M. DRIZERLE, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Eitters in cesse of nacunia and blood diseases also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thereughly estisfactory."

Mn. Wh. Errnes, 86; Mary St., Now Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood positoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a purifice."

The Genuine has Trade Mark and cressed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMURE, MIA. Largest Hand Book—useful end attractive, constaining list of prizes for recipes, information about onins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or malicine, or early and compared to ear address on receipt of 2c. scamp.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

An Editor's Observations

The Mexican Typical Orchestra and Friendly Letter From New York City.

A STATEMENT FROM Wm. LASTINGER, ESQ

Rheumatism Routed.

A CASE FROM BCREVEN COUNTY

In the editorial columns of the Telephone, pub lished at Sylvania, the county site of Scraven county. Ga., in the number bearing date August 14th, the editor, Colonel Wm. L. Matthews, Jr. has the following in reference to a remarkable cure of rheumatism by Swift's Specific:

We know a gentleman in this county who six months ago was almost a hopeless cripple from an attack of theumatism. He could scarcely hob ble scross a room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little if any hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our town last week walking abou bealth and spirits. Upon our inquiry as to wha had worked such a wonderful change in his condition he replied that Swift's Specific had cured him. He said he was on the eve starting for the Hot Springs in search of relief, but was norsunded by one of his neighbors to try Swift's Specific, and after using one and a half dozen bottles he has been transformed from a miserable cripple to a happy, healthy man. He is one of our most worthy and successful citizens, and is none other then Mr. E B. Lambert.

A Cancerous Affection.

For the benefit of the suffering I cheerfully bear the following testimony of the virtue of Swift's Specific.

There appeared upon the left side of my nose several years ago, a purple spot. Finally it began to bulge the skin on one edge and to grow. I continued to grow until it became about an inch in length, and about the size of my small finger. It was at first without any feeling whatever, although very easy to make bleed. The slightest stroke would cause the blood to flow. Just what it was was a question that none seemed ready to answer. I had it takened off close up to my face and many called it cancer; but whatever it was it yielded promptly to the influence of Swift's specific. On April 7th, 1884. I began to use S. S. S., and have taken two dezen bettles. From the first the sore gradually decreased and has finally disappeared, and is now as smooth and clear as the balance of my face. My general health has been greatly improved and I believe it is the best blood purifier in the world, and most obserfully recommend it to all who may be suffering from any skin or blood disease.

WILLIAM LASTINGER.

Nashville, Ga., August 28, 1885,

Mexican Typical Orchestra. I was afflicted with blood poison in its worst stages. All remedies failed, but after using Swift's Specific according to directions, am proud to say I are cured. I am today sound and

have no trace of having been otherwise. E. P. MYERSON.

Manager Mexican Typical Orchestra. New York, August 18.

Entirely Cared. Two years ago I contracted blood poison. I went immediately under treatment by a physician, but continued to grow worse. A friend of mine advised me to take S. S. S. I did so, and it cured me entirely, as I have never since then seen the least

evidence of it. CHARLES WALKER, 79 Allen street, New York city. New York, August 18, 1885

A Friendly Letter. FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, August 865-To the Swift Specific Company-Gentlemen: Your remedy is certainly one of the great discoveries of the nineteenth century. For eradicating

blood poison it has no equal. A friend who had been a great sufferer from that disease, contracted during the war, you will be glad to know he has, by the use of your reme dy, cleansed his system entirely of that and mercurial rheumatism so that his skin and tongue and breath are as pure as a child's without the

least taint. He desires me to say this to you, and to thank you with all the tincerity of a grateful heart and healed body for giving poor, frail humanity so elfective a remedy for a disease hitherto regarded utterly incurable. Let every one similarly affileted take your remedy and they surely will be well

In his behalf, and to encourage others, I gladly write and sign this.

Very respectfully. LAFAYETTE SYKES.

Caution.

Consumers should not confuse our Specific with the numerous imitations, substitutes, potash and mercury mixtures, which are gotten up to sell, not on their own merits, but on the merit of our remedy. An imitation is always a fraud and a chest, and they thrive only as they can steal from the article imitated.

For sale by all druggists, Treaties on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

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Hack Fare and Baggag included, from Gainesville to the Springs and turn will be only \$12 for first week and only \$32 subsequent weeks. HACKS UP TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS only, leaving Arlington Hotel 8 o'clock a. m.
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SaratogaSprings In the finest and most healthy location on Union Avenue, overlooking Congress Park, with an cition of 160 rooms, billiard room, children's also cition of 100 rooms, billiard room, children's play room, and new ciuling room. Opens June II JAMES H. RODGERS, owner and proprietor, also proprietor Coleman House, New York, and Rie Ratiway Dining Hall, Hornelisville, New York.

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PRIVATE COUNSELCE

THE COMMISSION.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE GREAT

an Elequent Presentation of the Different Sides the Question-Why the Fowers of the Commission Should be Abridged-The Fassage of the Local Option Bill.

After reading of journal, the senate resuma the consideration of the unfinished business

yesterday. Mr. McBride withdrew his amendmen striking out the right of appeal.

Mr. Ray, of 19th, offered an amandment insert in the nuneteenth line of the secon section after the words "any person," the fe lowing, "may file with the commissioners pointed under the set of which this act amendatory a petition in writing in whi cause of ground of complaint against su railroad company and if the wrong or 1010 to the town, city or county where he may a side or do business shall be plainly and ditinctly set forth."

thy set forth."

he purpose of that amendment is to give

be the same right they have now to mak

before the commissioners. As the law a

ds. any person, when his town, etty or com

here affected by an unjust rate or by disco

on between that town and some other to

make a case before the commissioners, a

come up there and show the fact and got

Under the substitute proposad, this missioners. may come up there and show the fact a lief. Under the substitute proposed, thi be denied to individuals. The bill now that a town, city or county or the commissioners for relief, and any p the commissioners two need or is show that he has been wronged or is confined to that showing. I this to confine him to that proof. He allowed to show, if he was not in allowed to show the way to be a show that the way that the was not in allowed to show the way that the way the way that the way the

was delivered to me at 70 cel to sell at 75 cents. Now, it down here. He may think case, but the attorney of the ination. will ask this the railroad went three cents a bushel. W the railroad went up three cents a bushel didn't up five cents a bushel. Where you used corn at revouty five cents, don't you sail it eighty." The plaintif will reply affirm the atterney will say please show to the how you have been bylered. As a fact you been benefitted, as you received teu cents more than you did before. He will reply am getting ten cents more per bushel; tomers have been injured; for that reason my county ought to be protected. The rebe that question affects your county or nity, and you have no right to make a con you must be confined to the wrong or inje to you, and if you are unable to stress of facts, you must go out of the light of the reason my centre in the stress of the stress of the stress of facts.

Mr. Ray-I think the commu case and be cannot do it. The ibe allowed to make that proof, it ibe county authorities to make people now all have the right to go sioners for relief, and I don't reministence in which any city or their affects, have made a relief. It may have bed I don't inow of it. These compliance is the county or town affected. If yet it is the county or town affected. If yet it is the county or town affected the corowill have to make the case. No will have to make the case will be said that there will be little every county and persons who be the railroad companies, who are drem truther, who will make cacompanies just because they have gainest the railroads, therefore it right out he.

went to dismiss him and mutch large amount of costs unless he can she is individually in jured. I think if he that the town or county in which he is individually in jured. I think if he is introducing in jured. I think if he is introduced he county in which he is jured, he ought not do be dismissed. I dought to be out of the dismissed. I dought to be adopted in order that the people the largest and freest kind of right to at the largest and freest kind of right to at commission for relief. Mr. Maddox—This is the most mended of the largest and freest kind of right to at heard offered in this Now, the proposition is, that any fram hera and the town of Nowman, if he desires a case sgainst the railroad co without any injury or interest in the caver, sid the commissioners ought not his case. Is that not the strangest at that ever was heard under the sun? Here the same that ever was heard under the sun? Here they have not the slightest inter world, and he says the commission of dismiss the case if he can't show a direction of the matter, or affected by it, may go to missioness. But here he proposes smetch that fallows anybody with o interest to make a case against the rail says that he ought not to be dismissed, can't show he is interested in the matter, or affected by it, may go to missioness. But here he proposes smetch that he allows anybody with o interest to make a case against the rail says that he ought not to the dismissed, can't show he is interested in the matter, to any other class of pa minute in court, or on any of a minute in court, or on any of a minute in court, or on any of a minute in court, or on any of the three shad go into court and even though interest in the matter, he onght not be Mr. Ray—How many tramps do yo that have been brought before the courts? Mr. Maddox—I know of a good ma that have been brought each to have any remy between here and Newman that have been brought before the courding to the gentleman's own idea.

Itigation? What are you work with the proposition of the proposition o l don't think it ought to be sfied from what I know of Mr. Rsy—The senator has made a statement. He says that I have of out the clause that requires the pland; set forth his injury. I do no that out I approve of it.

Mr Maddox—Then I misunderst of the amendment and I withdraw remarks.

oi the amendment and a winterremarks.

Mr. Eay—As amended it won
"Any person may file before it
appointed by this act a petitic
which the cause or ground of
cutch railroad company to the
of the complainant, to the
of the complainant, to the
constraint of the complainal pand distinctly set forth
ing stricken that ought no
It leaves the bill perfect
requirement for the complainar
cause plainly and distinctly, set
which affects the whole
actuate the commission.

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During September and October board at Pon Hack Fare and Baggag

included, from Gainesville to the Springs and turn will be only \$12 for first week and only \$12 subsequent weeks. HACKS UP TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

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og it one of the Most Delightful Summer Places on the Continent.

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chan supplies a long feit want to the people of sith. Within a few hours' travel of New Orable, Videsonia, Monton attanta. Rome, ita, Colombus, Macon, Atianta, Rome, anoga and Knoxville. This lim should end itself to the commercial traveller, the cas man, the overworked, the nervous, weary token down invalid as a place of comfort and shere the system will be built up, the nerves of and quified; within easy distance of their s, to which they can, on emergency, quickly a know that they can, on emergency, quickly a know the supplied with every hing the marking the cooking and service is the very best, comes are large, bright and elegantly furnished ventilated, while every modern comfort appendix of the cooking and service is the very best, owns are large, bright and elegantly furnished ventilated, while every modern comfort appendix of places. Summer mileage rates; where else has so much been done to provide e consion of guests. Summer mileage rates; where class has on much been done to provide to the control of guests.

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promptly cured by it. We control all the protie of these famous springs, both salts and waAll genuine proparations bear the "Crab Aptrade mark on the labels. Get the genuine
ab Apple" brand. Concentrated Water, 35cts;
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PRUMAGOTTHOSE AND IMPOUNDED BY BUTCH AS A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO anteed in all Cases

THE COMMISSION.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE GREAT DEBATE.

An Elequent Presentation of the Different Sides of the Question-Why the Powers of the Com-mission Should be Abridged-The Passage of the Local Option Bill.

After reading of journal, the senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of vesterday.

Mr. McBride withdrew his amendment, striking out the right of appeal.

Mr. Ray, of 19th, offered an amendment to insert in the nineteenth line of the second section after the words "any person," the following, "may file with the commissioners apamendatory a petition in writing in which cause of ground of complaint against such railroad company and if the wrong or muury to the town, city or county where he may reside or do business shall be plainly and dis-

side or do business shall be plainly and dis-tinctly set forth."

The surpose of that amendment is to give the people be same right they have now to make a case before the commissioners. As the haw now stards, any person, when his town, city or county has been affected by an unjust rate or by discrim-nation between that town and some other town, may make a case before the commissioners, and may rome up there and show the fact and get re-tief. Under the substitute proposed, this right will nation between that town and some other town, may make a case before the commissioners, and may come up there and show the fact and get relief. Under the substitute proposed, this right will be denied to individuais. The bill now provides that a town, city or county on go to the commissioners for relief, and any person may show that he has been wronged or injuced and he is confined to that showing. I think it is wrong to confine him to that proof. He ought to be allowed to show, if he was not injured himself that his town, community or county is injured. Remember, senstors, these cases as provided for in that substitute, may go into court and they will be controlled by rules of evidence. When in court the complainant will be confined to the strict truth to show that he himself has been injured; and if he fails to show he has been injured his core may be dismissed, thrown out of court and mulched with the costs. Let us take an example. Suppose the rate of freight on a bushel of corn is three cents, and the salired zevances it, making it six cents to some parificule point. The merchant sees proper to complain, and makes out his petition, goes to the commissioners and says it is unjust and unceasomete. When the treight was toree courts, I was able to sell corn to my customers at 75 cents. It was delivered to me at 70 cents, and I could allord to sell at 75 cents. Now, it costs me 73 cents laid down here. He may think he has made out a case, but the attorney of the road, on cross examination, will ask this question: "When the reliroad went up ou you three cents a bushel, where you used to sell corn at sevening five cents, don't you sell it now at eighty." The plaintiff will reply affirmatively. The auterney will say please show to this court how you have been injured, As a fact you have been benefitted, as you received teu cents a bushel more than you did before. He will reply while I am getting ten cents more per bushel my customers have been injured, for that reason I think my county ought to be protected. The re

my county ought to be protected. The reply will be that question affects your county or community, and you have no right to make a complaint. You must be confined to the wrong or injury done to you, and if you are unable to state that case of facts, you must go out of court. Mr. Falligant—How do you define the word affect? Is it necessary that any person shall go into that particular proof to show that he is affected?

snect? Is the necessary that any person sant go into that particular proof to show that he is affected?

Mr. Ray—I think the community must make the case and he cannot do it. The individual will not be allowed to make that proof, but he must have the county authorities to make the case. If you change the commission law you ought not limit the peoples right to go to the court for relief. The people now all have the right to go to the commissioners for relief, and I don't remember a single instance in which any city or town, through their efficers, have made application for relief. It may have been done but I don't know of it. These complaints before the commission have all been made by the citizens of the county or town affected. If you pass this substitute the citizens will be denied that right, and if the town is affected the corporate authorities will have to make the case. Now, I know that objection will be made to this amendment. It will be said that there will be littleous people in every county and persons who become angry with the railread companies, who are disposed to causs them truble, who will make cases against the campanies just because they have some iff feeling against the railreads, therefore they will say this right ought not to be allowed. Well, Mr. President, that objection can be made to the present system of holding court or to the right of appealing to court. Any man may now stuc his neighbor if he feels so disposed. It is not necessary to show he has a case before he can sur, but he can go into the courts and suc.

Mr. Maddox—I understand the senator to say that as y perty may so into court now, whether he has a right of action or not. I will sak him if the

circuity demagned it think this amendment ought to be anopted in order that the people may have the largest and freest kind of right to apply to the commission for relief.

Mr. Maddox.—This is the most remarkable amendment that I have yet beard offered to this measure. Now, the proposition is, that any tramp between here and the town of Newman, if he desires it, can raise a case against the railroad commission, without any injuly or interest in the case, what aver, said the commissioners ought not to dismiss his case. Is that not the strangest amendment that ever was heard under the sun? He actually proposes to put it in the power of a tramp or any panity whatever to devil the courts and commission when they have not the slightest interest in the world, and he says the commission ought not to dismiss the case if he san't show a direct futerest.

This bill proposes that any person interested in this matter, or affected by it, may go to the commissioners. But here he proposes to put an amendment that allows anybody with or without interest to make a case against the railroad, and agys that he ought not to be dismissed, even it he can't show be is interested in the matter. Who ever heard of such a proposition in caurt? Strange for say he goes on further a his amendment and desires to strike that part which says, these cases must be plainly set out in the petition. This is like a good deal of the bulence of the legislation that is directed against these railroad matters. It is a proposition that would not be heard in regard to any other class of people for a minute in our court, or on any other class of subjects. Our courts would not allow it and yet he says it is good for the railroads, that any tamp between here and Newman can raise a rase and go into court and even though he has no interest in the matter, he ought not be dismissed. Mr. Rey—How many tramps do you know of that have been brought before the courts. According to the gentleman's own idea very few cases are brought. Where then is the foundation? Now, g

his town is affected. But under this bill they are going to confine this right to a person that has been directly injured. If you pass this bill you will find that many of those who bring cases before this commission will be dismissed and sent home nulcted in the costs. This complaint, you will find, will be general all over the state, that where a town or county is being discriminated against, and being injured by these overcharges, are denied the right of redress and an action by any individual except the efficers of thet corporation or county.

Mr. Maddox—if you have two or three citizens who are injured, don't you know that your city, or county, or town would join in making the pro-

Mr. Ray-I don't know it, sir.

Mr. Maddox-It injured in any way; if you are at all interested, can you not make complaint under the operations of this bill?

Mr. Ray-I think not, sir; not if the injury is remote or indirect. Then a person will not have a right to complain. Then you will find that the individual will not make his complaint for fear it will result in feiture and he will not be able to make out his case. I want to know of an instance where a city council has make a complaint or make out his case. I want to know of an instance where active council has made a complaint or brought an action before the courts in a cus of this kind. They will reluse to do it, and it is left to the citizens to say we will being this case, and if necessary, pay the costs. Now, sir, I do not think any bill ought to pass that will limit the right of citizens to appeal to the commissioners or confine them to proof that they themselves have been injured. Let us allow the citizen under the new law that he has under the old law to appeal to the commissioners and

Here, by the liberal and broad provisions of this set any person or persons who are affected directly or indirectly may make complaint.

Mr. Ray-I wish the gentleman would define what a community is. How a community would make a complaint?

Mr. Falligant-I really do not know how to a bower that question A community may be an it corporated city or an incorporated town; either would be a community of persons, and an incorporated town in its official capacity can bring stift.

Mr. Ray—Isn't that an uncertain term?
Mr. Falligant—I think it is a most certain 'term,
we cause it is a legal term, when it is an incorpor-Mr. Ray-I ask you this question: Are not the authorities of a city an artificial person, and beven't they the same right to sue as a natural person; and is not that term 'person' used in the sature to apply to a corporation, and would it

as to leave nothing for couris to construe.

Mr. Ray-II the smendment is adopted will it not include persons and corporations?

Mr. Falligant—I think the amendment is entirely unnecessary because the evident intention of the statute is to give to every individual who is affected, directly or indirectly, the opportunity of coming before the commission to have his cause of complaint considered that it may be removed or prevented. Then it goes on further and says, "in a community, town, city or corporation." It is most marvelous assumption on the part of any senator, I think, that where any community is effected by any rate or by any discimination which, in their opinion, is put upon them by a railroad company, that community is not soing to act. That like Sodom, having only one righteous man, that community will have only one intelligent man who understands his rights and powers and has the convege to maintain them. It seems to me that the present language of this bill provides for every possible contingency. If any individual is injured he can go in his individual capacity and file his complaint. If any number of individuals are injured, the statute has been framed with a view to an equitable proceeding. Any number of individuals may unite under it without regard to the community, or the whole community, if it is desired in its corporate capacity, or by its public officers, can make complaint. So that every provision is made. It seems to we that the amendment of the senator from the thirty sixth is unnecessary and is alreedy covered by the very succinct language of the bill.

Mr. Ray—The senator from the forty-second has termed this sunendment remarkable. It his kie objection to it is cremarkable. It seems to me a

Mr. Ray—The senator promiche forty second has termed this amendment remarkable. I think the objection to it is remarkable. It seems to me a very remarkable thing that those gentlemen who are lawyers know the rulings of the court upon questions of cyldence and knowing the present liberality under which persons can apply for relief to the commission under the present law should object to the amendment. If you adopt this substitute as it row stands you give rise to the technical objection to the evidence, and there will be more rulings of the court to this ope sentence or paragraph than any other, I suppose, in the substitute. The question presented to the court in every case that is made before them is, what interest has the plaintiff in this issue. What interest have you? The mind of the court will be diverted from the rate fair or is it not?

The mind of the court, or commission, will be

ain issue. Is the charge just or unjus? Is the tite fair or is it not? The mind of the court, or commission, will be iverted from the main issue and will be fixed pon, what interest the plaintiff has in the event it the suit. When he goes up to the court for re-el that question will be thrust upon him, and I sy that one half the coses carried to the commission or the court may be dismissed because it will be above, that the rejectiff has no interest; that be shown that the plaint has not one personal to himself, but one that affects his city or his town, and he will be sent home and told have the city suther tites to make this case. He will not be allowed to make complaint

Mr. Falligant—I would like for the senator to

allowed to make complaint
Mr. Falligant—I would like for the senator to
set forth some case that would come up under the
circumstances be has hypothecated.
Mr. Ray—I just stated a case about the charge on
a bushel of corn. The charges advance from
three cents a bushel to six cents. The merchant
complains that he has been injured. He carries
bis case to the commissioners When he gets
there, perhaps be makes out a case and proves
that three cents a bushel is enough to charge on
corn to a designated point. Then they will reply
that you have advanced five cents a bushel on
your corn, and instead of being injured you have
rained two cents a bushel on your corn more than
before the advance was made.
Mr. Maddux—The gentleman doesn't propose to
say the merchant wouldn't give the people the
bencit of that advance?

Mr. Maddox—The gentleman doesn't propose to say the merchant wouldn't give the people the benefit of that advance?

Mr. Ray—All I propose to say is this: That when a milred advances its rates, as in this case on the corn, the merchant will advance. The gentleman knows well chough that pennies are not used in this country, and if, prior to the advance, he sold a bushel of corn for 75 cents, after the advance he will sell it for 30 cents; but when it is shown before the commissioners, that instead of being injured, he is receiving five cents ner bushel more than he did before the advance he will be dismissed, and he cannot reply that his community or customers have been injured.

Mr. Maddox—I will ask the gentleman if he knows a perchant who will so before the commissioners.

snows a pierchant who will go before the commis-sion and complein under a set of circumstances which he has been talking about? Mr. Ray—There are merchants in my town, and Mr. Ray—There are merchants in my town, and I suppose in every town in Georgia, that would be glad to complain for their customers when they believe the charges on corn has been too much, though they themselves have not been injured. Although they have been allowed to sell their corn for as much advance per tuebel as they had to pay for freight. I say that in my county, and in every other county in the state of Georgia, there are merchants who are willing to make this point for the commissioners.

interest in the matter, he ought not be dismissed,
Mr. Eay—How many tramps do you know of
that have been brought before the courts. According to the gentleman's own does very few
cases are brought. Where then is the foundation
for the idea that the court will be filled with
Hitigation.

Mr. Eay—How many tramps do you know of
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Mr. Fall hade been brought before the courts. According to the gentleman's own does very few
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Mr. Fall hade been brought before the courts. Accourt the idea that the court will be filled with
Hitigation.

Mr. Fall hade been be statutes of Georgia
and regulations under which they are governed
requires any party interested to plainly a good the state of the gentleman proposes
and regulations under which they are governed
requires any party interested to plainly a good that his long to this sense it will
have been party to the wong to injury
of the clause that requires the complainant to
plainly set forth his injury. I do not other to strike
out the clause that requires the complainant to
plainly set forth his injury. I do not other to strike
that the I approve of misunders and the reading
Mr. Ray—As amended it would read this way;
where he may reside or do bunkers is nothplainly and distinctly set forth his
requirement for the complainant tose is forth his
requirement for the complainant tose forth his
requirement f

Do not confine the cases to these people who hve been wronged and jujured, or to the action of he city council or town authorities, or to the sw actions of a community.

The senator from the lat failed to define wht a community was I will invite his attention to another fact, that the right to complain is of allowed to a county, but is only allowed to a cy, town or community.

I think, Mr. President, that this is one of he most important amendments suggested, and I think, sir, it ought to be agreed to by the senae, most important amendments suggested, and I think, sir, it ought to be agreed to by the senas. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Davidson—I offer an amendment to inset in the 19th line after the word "passag" the words "presumption in all cases being against the company."

the words "precumption in all cases being against the company."

There has been on the part of a number of gentlemen on the floor of the senate who opposed this bill, a suggestion made that their opposition is made in part upon the idea that the burdens proof in all cases will lie upon the complainate and it will be necessary for him to establis a prima facele case against the railroad beforehe will be entitled to shift the burden. The lavof Georgia upon the subject of damages shallbe against the company, and I ofter that amendment for the purpose of establishing the same principle in matters arising under this bill as exist in xdiating years.

In matters arising under this bill as exist in xdi-lety creas.

The rection as amended, will read as follows: and I cell the attention of the senator from the Twenty-second to it. That the several rairoad corporations doing business in this stap, are hereby authorized and required to make earn for itself, as soon as macticable, a schedule of just and resconable rates of charges for the transporation of passer gers, freight and cars on the respective railreads in this state, and said railroad compa-nies shall, from time to time and as often a cir-cumstances may require, change and revise said schedules, and when any schedule shall havebeen undeer revised as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of each of said corporations respectively to euse publication thereof to be made for two successive ctmstences may require, change and revise said schedules, and when any schedules shall havebeen made or revised as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of each of said corporations respectively to suse bublication thereof to be made for two successive works in tome public newspaper published it the cities of Atlanta. Augusta, Albany, Savamah, Macon. Rome and Columbus. In this state, and after the tame shall be so published it shall be the duty of each of such railroad companies to pos at all of the respective stations, in a conspicuous place, a copy of said schedule, to be observed by them for the protection of all persons concerved; and whenever any nationad company doing fusions in this state shall make, charge or colect other than just and reasonable rates for transportation of freight or passengers, or shall make unjust discrimination in its charges for freight or passengers, or shall give or pay my relate or bouns in the nature thereof, directly or indirectly, or do any act to misscad or deceive the public as to the real rates charged or received or reight or passenge, "presumption in all cases being against the company," any person, cammunity, etc.

Mr. Cabanis—Allow me to suggest the amend-

Mr. Cabanis—Allow me to suggest the amendart. Canadas—Allow me to suggest the ament-ment the gentleman proposes should be propedy itserted in advance of the line he suggests and that it should properly go in after the 2nd line after the words 'pisinly and distinctly set forth.'' It will then read "pisinly and distinctly set forth, and in all cases presumption shall be against the

COMPANY."

Mr. Davidson—I have no objection to that.

Mr. Northen—I offer the suggestion; the words
used by the senator from the 18th seem to be a lit-

used by the senator from the 18th seem to be a little questionable.

Mr. Davidsom—I adopted the words of the code of Georgia on the very subject of suits against reliroad corporations. I do not know that this amendment is altogether desirable, but for the purpose of meeting the objections of some of the gentlemen on the other side, I have alternated to amend the section.

Mr. Northen—I would like to offer a substitute for the gentleman's amendment. "That in all cases provided for by the act, either before the reliroad commission or in the court of appeals, the builden of proof as to the reasonableness of the charge, rate or act of the railroad company complained of, shall be upon the railroad company." Mr. Davidson—I haven't the slightest objection to that.

Mr. Falligant—I submit to both senators, that

Mr. Faligant—I submit to both senators, that the proper piace to put in that language is in the twenty-sixth line: "That upon the hearing of the case the burden of proof shall be, etc."

Mr. Northen—I have no objection to that.

Mr. McBride—I desire to propose the following amendment to section two, by striking all the words of said section, down to the word, "concerned" in the 14th li. e, and insert the following: Be if further chacked by the authority aforesaid that section sixth of the said act of October 14th, 1529 known in the code of Georgians section 153. Be it further checked by the authority aforesaid that section sixth of the said act of October 14th, 1879, known in the code of Georgia as section 719, prescribing that the commissioners shall make schedules of rates, and declaring the effect of the same as evidence, be, and the same is hereby repeated. And that hereafter section 6th of said act and section 719 of said code of Georgia shall be as follows: "That the several railroad corporations doing business in the state are hereby authorized and requested to make, each for itself, as soon as practicable, as schedule of just and reasonable rates of charges for the transportation of pastengers, irregalt and cars on the respective railroads in this state, and said railroad companies shall from time to tire, and as often as circumstances may require, change and revise as a soforesaid it shall be the duty of each of raid corporations respectively to submit the same to the religious respectively to submit the same to the religious respectively to submit the same to the railroad companies.

revise as storesaid it shall be the duty of each of said corporations respectively to submit the same to the railroad commission, who shall as early as precticable revise the said schedule of rates so submitted, or if in the opinion of the commission they be just and reasonable they shall confirm the same, or if in the opinion of the commission the rebedule of rates so submitted or any part thereof schedule of rates so submitted or any part thereon shell appear to be unjust or unreasonable, they shall modify the rate or rates that appear to be unjust or unreasonable, giving notice to the corporation, requiring said corporation to appear before the commission to show cause why said rate or rates shall not be changed by the commission. Such notice shall be given to said corporation not less than ten days before the hearing at such time and place as may be determined upon

sich. Sprandere simile given to state convastion not less than ten days before the hearing at such time and place as may be determined upon for considering all the facts submitted, and the commission may affirm or change the whole or any part of the rates and the rates affirmed or the changes made by the commission as herein provided, shall be immediately recorded by the corporation, and the same shall be applied by the corporation and the same shall be applied by the corporation and they are altered by judgment on appeal or by complaint to the commission as hereinafter provided. The raffread commission shall cause all rates so fixed to be published for two successive weeks in some public newspaper published in the cities of Allents. Augusts. Albany, Savannah, Macon, Rome and Columbus, in this state, and after the same shall be so published, it shall be the duty of each of such railroad companies to post at all of the respective stations, in a conspicous place, a copy of said schedule to be observed by them for the protection of all persons concerned. Mr. Maddox—I would like to ask the senator from the thirty eighth, in the event the railroads should be dissatisfied with the commission's rates of freight, without a complaint is made by some other. Who would be railroad suppeal as provided by this section, to the superior court of the county. Mr. Maddox—Who would be the parties in the absence of any complaint as to the rates? Mr. McFride—The railroad commission could be made the pertics.

My object is only to perfect the bill according to the views of some of the senators. If this should be found defective it can be provided for hereafter. But this does not touch the merit of the amendment that would be very glad to accept an amendment that would be very glad to accept an amendment that would be very glad to accept an amendment that would be very glad to accept an amendment that would be not provision, it seems to me, puts the people and the railroads make their rates, or in other words, they are submitted to th

stand it, or in other words, they are submitted to the railroad commission just as he proposes by the amendment

Mr. McBride—Does the senator state that the railroad corporations have the rate making power how, under the present law?

Mr. Maddox—Yes, sir; that is just as you propose to make in that smendment.

Mr. McBride—Then, why provide by your bill for giving them the rate-making power? Doesn't the first section provide for that?

Mr. Maddox—It certainly does, but it doesn't leave it for the commission to revise without some one makes complaint. It has already been ascerted that you cannot find instances where the cases will be raised, more than one or two in a year, and there are only one or two cases in the superme court where the people have complained. It has never been a complaint of rates but of discrimination between towns. This was brought out by the constitutional convention. That has always been the trouble in Georgia. Under this bill we provide that the commissioners shall make rules and regulations which will prevent these railroads from discriminating against these parties. This is exactly what was in the minds of the members of the constitutional convention.

Mr. McBride—The senator does not understand that my amendment strikes out this provision of the bill.

Mr. Macdox—I understand that you leave it.

that my amendment strikes out this provision of the bill.

Mr. Macdox—I understand that you leave it back to the railroad commission just where it has been, between the railroad and the commission. The people are not affected by it, and they do not complain. They are not making any complaints against the railroads and the railroads none against them. It is merely the same old war between the railroads and the commission, that's where you leave it.

Mr. McBride—If my amendment is adopted will

it not leave the bill where the senators argued for it to strongly on yesterday? That is providing for an appeal from the decision of the commission.

Mr. Maddox—That is true, but why do you want the railroad commission to revise these rates when the railroads can revise them to suit the communities much better, and for the people so much better than the railroad commission have done it. And if the people of Georgia are astidad, why interject the commission into it? The people of this state are not complaining. We have the history here, since the commission has been established and the questions between the people and the roads is discrimination and not the rate making power. We leave that to the railroad. We merely want to keep the railroads from discriminating in favor of one point and against another. That is the end we have in view and your smeadment puts it back to the same place where it was before You leave everything to the commissioners. The railroads make a schedule of rates, hand it to the commissioners. The commissioners. The commissioners. The railroads make a schedule of rates, hand it to the commissioners. The commissioners have out from their desk the old rates, and say, "Here are your rates." Here is the same war going on between the commission and the railroads, and not a single person complaining, and who ever heard of making a court or commission a party to spepal to a higher court. It is a war between the railroad and the commission, and that is just what we want to get out of this question.

Mr. McEride—I[will ask you in littigation here-

This question.

Mr. McBride-Hwill ask you in litigation heretofore, who has been the opposing party to the
people, or the complainant?

Mr. Macdox—The commission has been mainly,
I think.

Mr. McBride—Then it is not a very remarkable proposition for me to say that the commissioners may be a party here? Mr. Maddox—The only question that has been

mey be a party nere?

Mr. Maddox—The only question that has been raised by the commission is to test the constitutionality of this act. If this case had been on the right of appeal it would have gone down under the decision of Justice Woods, and the commissioners and the attorney who represented the commission before the court, argued that this law didn't deprive the people of the state, nor the railroads, of the right of appeal. I will read you what they say, and the briefs of the attorneys who made the arguments for the commission when they submitted the question to the courts. In the third annual report of the sailroad commission they said they were masters in chancery. That is what we want to make them now. In their report they say, "The action of the commission is a well considered report, not a judgment. It prepare cases for trial, but does not try them finally. Upon a proper case made, their action (inoperative unless sustained by the court) can be taken from one court to another. ry them BERDY. Compensive unless sustained by the course tection (noperative unless sustained by the course in due order; to the supreme court of the state or the supreme court of the state or the supreme court of the state. This was after the Tilley case. In this report they admit that cases can be carried to the courts. They say further, "the corporation of the commission and its duty as to rates are really considered a master in chancery appointed by the

this report they admit that cases can be carried to the counts. They say further, "the corporation of the cemmission and its duty as to rates are really induced of a master in chancery appointed by the lagislature instead of the courts and constituted with such powers and limitation of powers as to furnish it with the best opportunities of comprehensive and general views to be reported to both the legislature and the courts. How inadequate is a session of forty days in two years with numerous other duties to the performance of such a work." Further on I quote from the brief of Mynatt & Howell. They say that "the fixing of rates under the act of 1870 is merely a ministerial set done under the authority of law." On one side of this case it is argued that it is unconstitutional to take away from the railroads their fight of appeal to a jury. The railroad commission, in their report, tell you it would be unconstitutional to appeal to a jury. Again. It is unconstitutional, because the schedule of rates fixed by the commission is to be deemed and taken in all the courts of the siste assufficient evidence that the rates therein fixed are just and reasonable rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights. It is strangely contended that this takes away the right of trial by jury. It makes a rule of evidence. But instead of taking the matter from the jury, this rule expressly refers it to the jury, Greenleaf says, atsection 2 of volume 1: By satisfactory evidence, which is sometimes called sufficient evidence, is intended that amount of proof which ordinarily satisfies an unprejudiced mind beyond reasonable doubt. Questions respecting the competency and admissibility of evidence are tellified to the lates of the benefit conc

Let us go en a little further.

"Does it not substitute for the verdict of a jury the whim or will of three men ex parte?" "We answer no. The act of 1879 expressly refers the whole matter to a jury. By the provisions of that set not a collar can be taken from the railroad company except upon the verdict of a jury." New, since this brief offered by the attorners in the case, it is claimed that the law is unconstitutional because the declaring that is a shadule of rates by the commissioners, held and taken in all the courts as sufficient evidence that the rates fixed are just and reasonable, deprives the railroads of the constitutional right to a trial by jury." In this the legislature has exercised the power prescribing the nature of the effect of evidence, and it has done nothing more. Now mark it: "Even in criminal cases the courts declared that certain acts proven shall be evidence of guilt." For instance, in section 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes, it is provided that details a declared that certain acts proven for smuggling the defeater. beld and taken in all the courts as sufficient evidence that the rates fixed are just and reasonable, deprives the railtoads of the constitutional right to a trial by jury." In this the legislature has exercised the power prescribing the nature of the effect of evidence, and it has done nothing more. Now mark it: "Even in criminal cases the court declared that certain acts proven shall be evidence of guilt." For instance, in section 30×2 of the United states Revised Statutes, it is provided that whenever, on an indictment for smuggling the defendant is shown to be in possession of smuggled goods such possession shall be deemed evidence sufficient to authorize a conviction, unless the defendant is shown to be in possession to the satisfaction of the jury. The statute books are full of such acts, but if has never been considered that this impairs the right of trial by jury. But even if this provision of the act under consideration were unconsultational. even if this provision of the act under considera-tion were unconstitutional it would render im-pressive the other sections of the statute from which this provision can be easily removed, and ret leave the main object and purpose of the law universited.

Now, what was decided in that case? The claim was there made by the parties defending the commission that when they regulated and said the rates were just and reasonable it would go before the courts of the country as prima facile evidence, and that is all this decision meant. The court held that that was all there was in this act. Now, I read you the recommendations of the commission soon after this decision was rendered. From pride of opinion, or other fault, an error of judgment is not easily cured in those who make one, and so an appeal to some outside tribunal is

rom pride of opinion, or other fault, an error of judgment is not easily cured in those who make one, and so an appeal to some outside tribunal is wually the safest mode of socuring a fair hearing. Such an appeal as that from a superior to the supreme court.

The parties now are not without an appeal. If any deubt of this right of appeal ever existed it has been settled by the Tilley case and by what has been read you under that decision. The remedy, so far as the citizen is concerned, is far better than it was prior to 1879. The remedy of the ratiroad men and of the citizens is far better than it was, but it is capable of improvement and should be perfected as far as possible, but under existing laws railroads cannot appeal without subjecting themselves to two great penalties, as laid down by that statute. Gentlemen, we have got the report of the commissioners who suggest the very remedy we are asking for. Let us go a little further on. Reading from their 9th semi-annual report: "We have always thought that parties claiming to be injured by a ruling of the commission might under the law ast in now stands, have a remedy in the courts. But this remedy as the law now stands is not easily available. Hence we have favored and still favor such a change in the law as would authorize a direct appeal to the commission. But any law, suthorizing such change, should be so guarded in its provisions as not to impair the surfulence of the commission to the public. Whila a complaining party ought to save the right of speak, he should not be left at liberty to indednitely suspend the action of the cemmission by a frivolous and wanton exercise of that right. Persons familiar with the practice of our courts know how easily cases may be continued from term to term, and how frequently such continuances result in gress injustice."

gross in justice."

This bill was framed exactly in conformity with the report of the commission and the message of the governor of the state of Georgia, and with the protection that people lought to have. This bill provides that the decision of the commissioners shall operate as a supersedeas, and this is just exactly what they ask for, and it meets the approvation of the governor and should have the approvation of the senate. But I cannot give my approvat to such amendments as that officed by the geatleman from the 38th.

Mr. Smith—I will sak the ganileman to read the eleventh semi-annual report to show what a change has come over the "spirit of the dreams" of the commission.

eleventh semi-annual report to show whatachange has come over the "spirit of the dreams" of the commission.

Mr. Maddox-Now, Mr. President, it does seem to me, as the senator has well suggested, that spirit has come over the dreams of the railroad commission that they should radically chauge the very thing they have been insisting on from time to time. The railroad commission came here last winter and insisted on the right of appeal by the report, but when the time comes and a bill is framed to meet their wishes, they come in their next report and say it is unconstitutional and ought not to be done. Like my old friend Harrison in the house, they go behind the constitution when you attempt to regulate their power. They recommend repeatedly some modification and as soon as the legislature proposed to co-omething they turn around and plant them selves upon the constitution like some men who the want to avoid the responsibility and dodge to question before the paople. This is a strange proposition to me We have followed the recommendations of the commissioners and the recummendations of the governor exactly in this bill, and I believe we have met the true will and wishes of the people of Georgia; then, for the life of me, I don't see why it should now he loaded down with amendments so that it takes us back exactly to the same place from where we started.

Mr. Smith—In the report I just sent to you they

now claim the legislature cannot repeal the law

satisfishing the commission.

Mr. Mador.—Ob, yes. I think they have got above the legislature, according to that report, and the regated is greater than the creator. They have absolutely exceeded the power of the legislature, and they argue that we cannot even corner to the same they argue that we cannot even corner to the same they are the same to me that the goal that they are they are

ered, and that was in some way to perfect this b

fered, and that was in some way to perfect this out so that it may go down to the country and the perple and the railroad companies as a just, fair and equitable measure.

Mr. Eussell-Suppose a railroad was to make its rates very enormous on a certain class of freight and the commission should pass on it, would not that be a judgment of that court?

that be a judgment of that court?

Mr. McBride-Yes, sir.

Mr. Ressell-If the railroad did not appeal from it in the time allowed by law, would not it be a law for that rate in all future cases? How would it be modified? Would it not be "res adjudicata," and the people be bound by it?

Mr. McBride-Not at all, sir, and I will explain why it would not be "res adjudicata." Because my party that sees proper to complain or appeal from the decision of that commission they can do so and their decision may be reversed or corrected in any way that could be properly adjudicated.

Mr. Russell-Would it not have to be appealed in four days?

proper to complain or appear from the decision of that commission they can do so and their decision may be reversed or corrected in any way that could be properly adjudicated.

Ar. Russell—Would it not have to be appealed in four days?

Arr. Russell—Would it not have to be appealed in four days?

Arr. McBride—That is another question and dees not go to the merit of the proposition I have offered. It may amendment should be engrated in this bill and the bill should be found to be still wanting, then it would be he duty of the senators to adopt such amendments as would make it perfect. The anenoment I have offered proceeds in part on the anenoment I have offered proceeds in part of the anenoment in that this railroad commission, or some of the members constituting it, are not disposed to act fairly. That has been a portion of the argument of part of the opposition, that this railroad commission, or some of the members constituting it, are not disposed to act fairly toward the railroad compenies. If that is true, pass the amendment or opened by myself and give them the benefit of the appeal, pass the amendment that any party may appeal from their decisions. But I submit to you that it is a fundamental principie of law, that public officers are presumed to have performed their offices until proof to the contrary is produced.

Now, the only difference between us, is in the first piace the railroad commission have the right under my proposition simply to revise and correct the rates fixed by themselves I am in favor of giving the railroads the right to fix their rates, and I sen im favor of giving the ham have been one fully and ably discussed by gentlemen who have percend me.

Mr. Railgant—I think the gentleman from the thirty eighth has missed the fundamental objection to the amendment which he propose. The debate upon this amendment has proceeded much involves as in a favor of gentleman who have percended in the favor of the full and the propose. The bill is floor how will allow passion or prejudice to control his

vested with absolute control of seventy-three millions of property. Commission deprecting the power that they find themselves invested with "They say it takes hold of this property the rights of property of the individuals and clitical of Georgia, like thumbecrews, so that even litigation to test them with is dangerous. Remember, senators, here is involved 73 millions of property so that even the right on the part of the holders of this property to attest the adjulication of this commission is dangerous. That is what they say in their first report. The senator from the 4th has read you what they say in the early part of 1834, and it is very true, the roads have rights of appeals but they are so involved that it is difficult and dangerous for them to assert the wrights. The senator from the 4th has also read you what they say on this subject, that in their ludgment the commission does what? "If pre-larce cases for trial, it doesn't try them dually, upon a proper case made their action is (hosperative unless sustained by the courte) can be taken from one court of the state or to the supreme court of the state or the supreme court of the state and of that report they say this right of appeal exists. I turn to another section; on page 18 of that report they say 'sand the law is this instance provides for the correction of errors and mistakes in the most complete and informal way, by an appeal to the commission itself, without any motions for a row trial, and before and beside from an ultimate appeal to court alter court to the supreme court of the state and of the United States." rested with absolute control of seventy-the

to the supreme court of the state and of the United States. "

Now here this body quast judicial, iterating and reiterating in its reports year after year, deprecating in the meantime the great powers with which they have been invested, but iterating and reiterating that in their opinion this right of appeal existed, but therating and reiterating that in their opinion this right of appeal existed, but that it was on involved in intricacies of is we and statutes and pensities imposed, that it was difficult and dangerous for the citizaus of deorgia to protect their property by appeals to the coures. Here it has emanated int his report, and we may well say in reference to these matters in light of the facts. "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book." We have got them on record. They can't go beck on that opinion. They have prepared it delibers tely. This is the longest report that they have ever made in which they went with judicial clearness into all the questions involving their powers and deliverately reported their convictions.

Mr. Rankin—I would like to ask the gentleman if he has never written or spoken what he found afterwards to be error, and may it not be a fact that the commission found themselves in error?

Mr. Falligant—I expect I have many things to asswer for in this house, but I have never, when the rights of the people have been imposed upon me or in the discusse of my duty, reported in favor of those rights and then at the last moment, when my powers were involved, when the legislative body which created me set

savor of those rights and then at the last moment, when my powers were involved, when the legislative body which created me set out to put my powers under the limitations of the law, declared that I was above the constitution and the laws. That is what those commessioners have done in their last report.

Er, Baokin—Have they denied the right of the leivisiture to abolish the law?

Mr. Failigant—I will reply in the course of my argument to what the senator axis.

Mr. Rankin—Are they not the agents of the low. argument to what the senator asks.

Mr. Rankin- Are they not the agents of the leg-

Mr. F. l'igant-I think they are.
Mr. Rankin-It is merely the power devolve t
aron the legislature transferred to the commis-

nron the legislature transferred to the commission.

Mr. Falligant—I am golog on to discuss my views of the commission and of the power conferred upon them by the legislature. The commission have said time and again that the railroad's should have this right of appeal to the unperior, supreme court and the supreme court of the United States, and yet in the year of 1835, when their power is threatened and the voice of the people speaking through their exponents, and representatives, and tarough the great power of the press is calling upon the general assembly to pass this law for their protection as well as the protection of the railroads, they stand up and say, that the measures proposed are unconstitutional.

Mr. Rankin—Have the railroads not the right to appeal to courts?

Mr. Rankin—Have the railroads not the right to appeal to courts?

Mr. Falligant—The commissioners, in the same breath that they give the right, say it is dangerous to avail themselves of it. Way do not the railroads appeal? Because, as the commissioners say "it is dangerous to appeal." That this law hes taken hold like a thumb screw, and the peril is not that the railroads will make unjust and unresonable rates; not that they will make unjust olicinination. The railroads are not atraid of that. They are willing to go before the courts of the county upon that question.

discrimination. The railroads are not afraid of that. They are willing to go before the courts of the country uson that question.

I bey are willing to have the judiclary to decide with the rates made by the commission as prima facie evidence, but senators, the law of Georgia don't provide any penaities in that case. The law goes on and provides penalties for violating the rules and regulations of the railroad commission, not for wiolation of the laws of Georgia, not for making unjust discriminations, but for violating a tule or regulation of the railroad commission. When they go before the courts from the railroad commission all that ary one has to do is to prove that they have violated the rule in regard to maximum rates and you have a penultifixed upon the railroad from a thousand to five thousand dollars.

Thesenator from the 42d hands me the law. As the matter now stands parties are not wilkend the right of appeal to the courts, but the recommission that the courts is the recommended.

ley case.

Mr. Rankin—Does the gentleman believe that any parry dissetts field with the action of the commission have the right to appeal?

Mr. Felligant—I say that they have the right; but it is so environed as to render the difficulties and dangers so great with these penalties of from one to five thousand dollars hanging over the railreads for the failure in a single rule that it practically debars them from the right of appeal, so that as the law stands the right of appeal is a railfly. I do not prepose to answer any more of the sana-

no's question row on that subject. I don't propose to be driven by the senator from the line of argument.

Now, go back to the question in fairness I say that the commission has always been in favor of appeal, as we gather from their own statements. By their own arguments they have austained the right from beginning to end. They have asked the general assembly year after year to change the law to remove this difficulty, but when the proposition is made to change the law, in accordance with the governor's message, and in accordance with the governor's message, and in accordance with the governor's message, and in accordance with all previous reports of the railroad commission, they heage themselves in behind the divinity of the constitution, and in reference to the law which they said should be changed that the right of appeal which they insisted on and said ought to exist to render it less dangerous for the railroads, they begin to soften do was.

Now what is the meaning of the Tilley decision? We might as well stop and consider it. The fitley decision involved but one question and that was the unconstitutional type of this set of is representing the railroad commission. Judge Woods, delivering the decision, held upon that question, that the legislature, having within its constitutional authority acopted this system of regulating the railroad, that the act was constitutional. Nothing more and rothing else. That was the question. I have the aritroads, freight and passenger fares and preventing unjust discrimination. I have discretion in reference to their manner of regulating the railroads the railroads manner they please or any system by watch they can make maximum rates. If they do not choose to do that, they can adopt a system by which they can make maximum rates. If they do not choose to do that, they can adopt a system by which they can make maximum rates. If they do not

ner of regulating the railroads, freight and passenger fares and preventing united discrimination. I say discretion as to the manner is absorbed in the legislature. They can adopt any manner they please or any system by which they can make maximum rates. It they do not choose to do that, they can adopt a system by which they give the railroads the rate making power, or they can confer the right of appeal to a commission and the courts. That is another member of regulating it. But in adopting this commission, let un follow the Massechusetts law and make it an edvisory commission. But un follow the Massechusetts law and make it an edvisory commission. But an advisory commission. But an advisory commission. But an advisory commission as the safest sud best in its results for the state of Massachusetts that could be established by law. It believe in the great force of public opinion. I believe in the great force of public opinion. I believe in the great force of public opinion. I believe it will sinvays have a tarning in the right course, and I listen to the voice of public opinion. I believe it will sinvay have a tarning in the right course, and I listen to the voice of public opinion. I be out the fact of the people which is sounding in the cars of this senate demanding that the American of this senate demanding that the American of this senate demanding that the American of the which is involved in the amendment offered by the senator from the thirty-eighth. I say that if there is a fundamental principle that fives in the American constitution and law, that is a part of that which has made our country great and powerful, it is that in every decision that is rendered, the courts shall be perfectly impartial. Now what does his remedy propose? He says, he wants the companies to fix a system of rate. Don't that is that in every decision that is rendered, the courts whom it serves, and they two no beliefly into communication with the citizens whom it serves, and they two notices the master beau over, in fact, it is a

the Mississippi!"

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THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic States at 1 a.m: Occasional local rains, followed by fair weather; variable winds, generally westerly and slightly cooler; nearly stationary temperature, East Gulf: Generally fair weather except occasional local rains in southern portion; variable winds and nearly fiationary temperature.

A CYCLONE visited Washington Courthouse, a thriving town in Ohio, Tuesday night, and resulted in great damage. Over four hundred houses were destroyed and thirty persons at least were killed.

In the report of the speech of Senator Falligant, which appeared in yesterday's paper, he was made to say: "In order to assist local recessity, the railroad men lowered the rate on fertilizers." It should have read: "The railroad commission."

MRS. MULLIGAN is glad and Miss Ada Sweet is mad. The latter has had to give up her place as pension agent in Chicago in favor of the former. Mrs. Mulligan is the widow of a man who led a regiment on the union side during the late war.

THE speech of Mr. Chamberlin, the leader of the English radicals, declaring that his partisans would fight Parnell "tooth and toenail," means that Mr. Chamberlin aspires to the leadership of the liberal party. As Mr. Gladstone's age and infirmities are such as to compel his withdrawal from politics, Mr. Chamberlin wants to straighten his record in time.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION. We print the argument of the senators in full on the railroad commission bill simply because we want the people to know the facts in this discussion. There has not been a reputable man in the state, over his own signature, that has controverted the justice of Senator Maddox's bill, and the man will not be found, who has any reputation, that will. It is true that a few cowardly anonymous writers have had printed commun cations that do not discuss the questions involved, but deal in low-down flings, and insinuations that can only emanate from a corrupt and despicable soul. There is but one thing to be commended in such articles, that the Lord made the writer with sufficient

Let the people read the debate of the senate, and they will see whom the shoe pinches THE LOCAL OPTION BILL PASSED.

shame to conceal his name.

The local option bill has been passed by the house, as it came from the senate, and is w a law. It awaits only the governor's signature to vitalize it, which we take for

granted it will get right away. This bill provides that upon the applica tion for prohibition signed by one-tenth the voters in any county the ordinary shall order an election to determine whether or not rituons lignors shall be sold in that conn All persons qualified to vote for members of the general assembly are qualified to vote in this election. The tickets shall be written "for sale," and "against sale." If the result of the election should be against the sale, the ordinary shall give notice once a week for four weeks, and the act shall take effect as soon as the result is ascertained, except as to the vested rights of persons whose annual license have not expired. If the result of the election should be "for sale" no other election shall be held in that county within less than two years. When any county goes "against the sale," no person shall sell, or barter, directly or indirectly, or give away at his place of business, or furn, ish at any other public place, any alcoholicspirituous, or malt liquors, or any other drinks which will produce intoxication. Nothing in the bill is to prevent the mannfacture, sale, and use of domestic wines or cider, or the sale of wine for sacramental purposes, provided they are not sold by barrooms, at retail. Licensed-druggists will not be prevented from selling or furnishing pure alcohol for medicinal or scientific purposes. No election can be held in any place where the sale of spirituous liquors is already prohibited either by high license, local option, or other legislation so long as these local laws remain in force.

This is the local option bill which reprezenis the climax of a long prohibition cam. paign. It is probable that under its provisions nearly 100 elections will be held in this state between now and the end of the year.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE DOLLAR. The organs of the monometalists continue to make war on the silver dollar, though some of them are beginning to talk about a "compromise." Just what this may mean, nobody can say with absolute certainty, but it may safely be assumed that there will be no compromise on the part of the goldbugs that will not ultimately lead to mono-

It is to be observed that the war on silver has only recently taken the shape of concerted action on the part of Wall street bankers and speculators. The object of this war is not to get the allver dollar out of the currency, for even the financial cranks know that this is an impossibility, but to depreciate it so that the banks and the capitalists that are hoarding gold may realize a pre-

"It is for this reason that the organs of Wall street and men who are interested in depreciating and degrading silver are continually referring to "he fraudulent silver dollar." "a dollar that is a cheat," "a dollar that is worth only eighty-five cents." Such stuff as this shows that those who are making a raid on the silver dollar, neither understand nor appreciate the history of that piece of

The St. Louis Republican, com these absurd attacks, very pertinently asks if bese bucket-shop imanciers who are making

The Republican asks the question and answers it thus:

ester says: "Dollar-A silver coin of Ger many, Holland, Spain, the United States, Mexico. etc., of different values; that of the United States dollar is 100 cents." And all other dictionaries give the word the same meaning-a silver coin of the United States worth 100 cents. It is asserted that silver is cheaper than it once was, and the silver dollar is not worth now 00 cents. But this not true, and cannot be true. The dollar existed before the cent. The silver dollar was the first coin issued by the United States, in 1790. The cent was not coined until several years afterwards, and the gold dollar not till fifty years afterwards. The word dollar, theres ore, originally meant, and still means, a silver coin worth 100 cents, and this meaning has become so deeply imbedded in the popular mind, and in the habits of business, that it cannot be rooted out. The silver dollar is our unit of money. All oins below it are fractions of it; all coins above t are multiplies of it. Gold eagles and half-eagles were coined after the silver dollar, and were neant to be respectively worth ten and five silver ollars. Eagles and half-eagles were not intended to be measured by the gold dollar-for the very good reason that when they were first coined the old dollar was not in existence; it had not even

een thought of. This is very interesting, because it is true -because it belongs to a part of our history with which the Wall street speculators are not, by any means, familiar. Pursuing this matter, the Republican remarks:

Silver has never been demonetized in this coun-try. The coinage of it was suspended from 1873 1878-but that was all. Even during this five rears' period, silver was still a legal tender for all ebts. public and private. The present silver law lid not revive the money quality of the silver dellar; it only revived the coinage of it. There has never been a day, nor an hour, since 1790 when silver dollars were not worth 100 cents and payable as lawful tender for all debts, public and priate, in the United States.

The lawful value of the silver dollar has never hanged, and never will. It was at the beginning nd it is now, just 100 cents exactly. It is gold that has changed its relative value. It has become comparatively scarce in proportion to the enormous increase of wealth in the world-and this carcity, together with the demonetization of ilver in Great Britain and Germany, has given it increased artificial value.

This is the common sense of the silver controversy. The silver dollar is the standard of value in this country-always has been and always will be. The question, whether it will buy a little more or a little less coffee tomorrow than it did yesterday, or a little more or a little less cotton, or a little more or a little less gold, is of no importance so far as the value of the silver dollar is concerned. We commend these facts to the gold maniaca.

PROBLEMS AND POINTS.

It is gravely asserted by well informed writers that the present condition of industry and trade is unprecedented, and that the explanation must be sought outside of the beaten track of investigation.

This is a promising introduction to the consideration of the great problems connected with the subject. All over the world is witnessed the singular speciacle of classes ready to cut each other's throats in a time of protound peace: starvation in the midst of abundance: distress in an age of universal cheapness. It is said that the multiplying forces of the world's new processes and labor-saving machinery have gone ahead of the demands of the age and piled up an immense surplus of everything. To make things even the consumers must catch up, as well as catch on.

Here is where the trouble comes in. If all this talk about the evils of over-production is true, the problem before us is to increase consumption so as to make it keep pace with production. Precisely how this is to be done is the question. Shall we throw our oldtime notions of economy overboard? Must we come to the conclusion that, after all, ar, famine, blight, conflagration, waste and extravagance are in reality the great economc factore? We must accept these conclusions if we are suffering from overproduc-

We have fallen upon strange times. Peace s a curse, health is an affliction, plenty causes poverty, cheapness places everything beyond the reach of the masses, production makes people go without work and without food and clothes. If we are to learn a new political economy let us begin the unwelcome task at once. By advocating gluttony, intemperance, waste and extravagance we may succeed in increasing the consumption of food, drink, clothing and many of the necessaries and luxuries of life. To advance the well-being of mankind, let us stir up strife and bloodshed among the nations. It may be that we can also serve our fellow-man by premeting the spread of pestilence and incendiarism. All of these destructive evils increase consumption, and the economists tell us that consumption is the only remedy

for overpreduction. A nice muddle we are in! But there are people who will turn their backs on the Solons and the Sages. These simple minded folks will, in a dull season, work all the harder, saving where they can, and reducing expenses all around. They will know nothing about the great problems of the hour, but in the long run they will come out ahead. This is the inspired wisdom of the common people. It is worth more than all the teachings of the philosophers and the statesmen.

Let us heed it, for in it our safety lies. A COMPARISON OF LEE AND GRANT. A northern correspondent, referring to General Toombs's expressed opinion that Grant was a greater soldier than Lee, asks us if any considerable portion of the southern

people agree with that opinion. No. Not even an inconsiderable fraction. Perhaps not twenty men in the entire south. The simple utterance of such an opinion has been received with impatience. If there is anything that the southern people have closed the record on, and locked up the record and thrown away the key, it is that Robert E. Lee is incomparable among the

soldiers of his day. There may be a good deal of sentiment about this. If so, the sentimental estimates of Lee's abilities may well balance the glamor of success that is thrown about the

operations of Grant, Both men were great captains. Both lie cold and silent in their graves. Both are dear to the hearts of their people, and both illumine the history of war. It might be well to institute no comparison between them. But since the comparison has been made, here is our opinion: If General Grant and General Lee had changed places-if Lee bad led superior members with superior equipment, and Grant had led the amaller army, ragged, ill-fed and ill-equipped, Lee would have found the end in half the time and with half the loss that it took Grant to !

the most of the fuss know what a dollar is. | find it. Both were great soldiers. But Lee satirically: "If that little dribble of an Avon had was the greater of the two, and history will succeeded in engendering Shakspeare, what giant 88 Y 80.

WHEN a man wants to make his way through a . Mr. LABOUCHERE values the crown plate at New York crowd all he has to do is to volunteer Windsor castle at \$10,000,000 and says that the queen the information that he is from Texas. The result would be obliged to replace even a spoon that was is a panic.

ST. Louis objects to the pictures at her exposition, not because they are too new, but because they are too nude.

"An Ohio man," says Halstead, "should be the equal of a Georgian in national affairs," Well, he is until he makes a pretense of believing that the election of Foraker in Ohio is calculated to make Georgia solidly republican, and then he is not the equal of a Georgian but only the equal of Halstead.

Many old men recollect hearing in their youth of a governor of Virginia who was commonly called "Extra Birly Smith." It will doubtless be a surprise to most of our readers to learn that this memorable statesman still survives. Ex-Governor Smith is now ninety years old. sides at Warrenton, Va., and still superintends the five hundred broad acres rounding his home. He is as vigorous and clear headed as a man of sixty, and is up the sun every morning. Twice governor of Virginia, several times a representative in congress and a major general in the confederate army he has a record to be proud of. Governor Smith witnessed the duel of his son James Caleb Smith with cenator Broderick in California. Five thousand pectators were present. Under the rules of the code each duelist was to surrender every article in ris pockets. Broderick drew his watch from his job pocket, but; Smith intimated that it was immaterial. In the exchange of shots that followed. Smith put four balls through Broderick's watch and cut the chain with another. Both parties were uninjured. The watch was hung up in a public place in Sac-

ramento as a curiosity. Ir will be observed that Hoadly, of Obio, hasn't one anywhere to stay long. Maybe poor John

herman wants another dose. THE Countess Delonies Voyce Carbonnia de Vierca de la Sierra recently appeared in a London ourt to prosecute a gentleman for beating one of her cats. The countess indignantly denied keeping a great number of cats. She kept only seven, Her cats were all well-behaved, never going out after six in the evening. The court worried with the case all day and fined the defendant ten dollars. The Countess Delonias Voyce Carbonnia de Viesca de la Sierra then jumped into a cab and drove ff. Her name was shipped to her residence in a irniture wagon. Within the past week dozens of our exchanges

have commented on the recent meeting of the zar, the kaiser and the emperor of Austria in a little Austrian town. It seems that the three owned heads were in a state of tremulous fear all the time. They traveled toward each other as f passing through an enemy's country. Thei lines of route were lined with picked soldiers. Policemen arrested all suspicious characters. Spies mingled with the people to find out what they were talk ing about. The railroads were watched to see that no dynamite was inserted under the track, At the place of meeting the royal notables were pale and uneasy. The czar, especially, looked like a hunted fugitive. The man's whole appear ance was that of a miserable criminal, who was in a momentary dread of death. Naturally Amercan papers contrast such a picture with the conditions existing in our land of liberty. But perhaps we are too forgetful. We have had two presidents assassinated within twenty years, and sassination in private personal fends is alarmingly common. Spain and Italy have too long borne the reputation of being addicted to this dastardly crime. In point of fact they are much freer from secret murder than the United States. While we are pitying the kings and emperore of Europe, it would be well to take look at things nearer home.

TEE Louisville, Ky., Journal proposes to get out tobacco edition. The cold pie department will, for that issue, be in charge of Dr. Oliver Padman. the well known poet of the asfalters.

WE judge from some casual remarks in the New York Sun that Editor Dana is a well seasoned old

The African king Massala is several degrees prevent him from being a lady killer in the effete ociety circles of Europe. An English lady recently wrote to him describing herself as no longer young, and offering to settle fifty thousand pounds on him if he would marry her. In reply black rascal impudently that he was provided with sufficient number of wives during his stay in Europe, and could enter into no new matrimonia bond. He proposed, however, to supply the lady with a kinky-headed member of his suite. Tals uggestion did not meet the views of the lady who

came to an abrupt stop. UNCLE BISMARCK has some very large colonizaon plans. Uncle Bismarck is a nice man. We want to see him sit down somewhere close to the Inited States of America -in Cuba, for instance. It is thought that Mr. Horace White will soon eliver a lecture entitled "why the silver dollar is as good as wheat." Mr. White graduated under Dr. Medill, and knows what he is talking about.

wanted a king or nobody, and the regotiation

HERE is a tale of two countries, a tangled web of crime involving the old world and the new. Four years ago Charles Avery, a poor tenant on the estate of the Widow Symmes in Somerset, England, married the widow and thought himself a happy man. Mrs. Avery died, leaving only \$8,000 to her husband and \$200,000 to her daughter by her first marriage. The young heiress was only seventeen, and Avery determined to steal her fortune if he had to take her with it. So he abducted the girl and crossed the Atlantic forcing her to live with him as his wife. Reaching Council Bluffs, Iowa, he compelled the victim to go through the marriage ceremony with him. t was Avery's intention to keep concealed until his wife was of legal age and then claim the Symmes estate. Last week, however, an English lawyer arrived in Council Bluffs. Avery took to the woods and his wife gladly consented to return to England where the courts will protect her and her property. At present no effort is being made to apture the villain who treated her so outrageous-

THE treasury department, by suppressing \$1 and \$2 notes, has caused a premium to be placed on them by people who desire to send them through the mails. Our treasury department seems to be

in the ablest sort of hands. EVERY day or two we read that "United States Treasurer Jordan has gone to New York to confer with bankers on the silver question." It is very clear that Treasurer Jordan thinks the bankers of New York are ever so much bigger than the people. But Treasurer Jordan would do well to stay in Washington and carry out the laws which the people's representatives have made.

THERE can be no doubt that Mr. Randall is troublesome to the Henry Squirtersons of the party but it is for this that he is a democrat.

PERSONS AND THINGS. OSCAR WILDE has a successful competitor in a Barnegat, N. J., citizen, who has three acres devoted to the cultivation of sunflowers. It is estimated that possibly one hundred thousand of these gandy beauties are now in the height of their

WHEN Nicholas Leblane asked for bread Paris gave him neither that nor a stone, and he died of want. Eighty years after his death Paris gives him a stone—a monument to the great in-ventor, whose services to the world are thus recog-nized at last. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, of whose Anglo-

mania the papers are still alking, once said to relives

cidently lost or stolen. But he doesn't say who build oblige her to replace it, in the event of her A Eupphist temple which will cost \$3,000,-000 is being built in Kioto, Japan. It is said that

might we not look for from the mighty womb of

mere than a ton of large ropes, made of their own hair, contributed by the women of Japan, will be used to haul the timbers for the temple to their places. The temple is to be a Mecca for the faithful all over the empire. A NEW North Carolina town, Elk Park, has

rung up since 1882 as a shipping point and place of supplies for those interested in the quickly developed trade in wild cherry timber. The best berry lumber in the world is to be had upon the afty southern sentinels of the ancient Alleghenies—the same mountains that galled the shoulders of the great Atlas when he held the world up.

THERE is no truth in the stories about Queen Vetoria interesting herself in the duke of Cum briand's affairs. She bas held no communica tin with him for years. The beginning of the alenation was the queen's share in bringing abut the marriage of the Princess Frederica, and itwas completed by her majesty's erecting in St. Gorge's a tablet to the memory of the late King Gorge, whom she styled in the inscription "the lat king of Hanover."

A Solowon is wanted to sit in solemn judgentfin Milwaukee. Two mothers in a socia riphsody agreed to bathe their baby boys togethe reprisedly agreed to eather their bady boys together and in an evil moment began the diversion. Both loys were but four days old and neither of the nothers had learned to know her offspring by any distinguishing mark. Somehow the babies got so badly mixed that they never have been sorted since, and the women are crying even yet because each fears she is mursing the other's calld. Itenwhile the boys are mum.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Our Foreign Population.

Subscriber, Forsyth, Ga: What is our foreign opulation by states? The following gives the total foreign born poplation of each state and territory in the order o elative numbers: New York, 1.211.379; Pennsylvania, 537,829: Illinois, 583,576; Massachusetts, 443,491; Wiscotsin, 405,425; Ohio, 394,943; Michi gan, 388,508; California, 292,874; Minnesota. 267, 178: Iowa, 261,650; New Jersey, 221,700; Missouri 11,578: Indiana, 144,178; Connecticut, 129,992 Texas, 114,616; Kansas, 110,086; Nebraska, 97,414; Maryland, 82,806; Ehode Island, 67,993; Kentucky, 59.517; Maine, 58.883; Louisiana, 54.146; Dakota 51,795; New Hampsbire, 46,294; Utah, 43,994; Ver mont. 40.959: Colorado, 89.790: Oregon, 30.503 Nevada, 25,653; West Virginia, 18,265; District of Columbia, 17,122; Tennessee, 16,702; Arizona, 16,049; Washington, 15,803; Virginia, 14,696; Mon tana, 11,521; Georgia, 10,564; Arkansas, 10,350; Idahe, 9,974; Florida, 9,909; Alabama, 9,784; Delaware, 9,468; Mississippi, 9,209; New Mexico, South Carolina, 7,686; Wyoming, 5,850 North Carolina, 3,742. Total, 6,679,913.

Sut Lovingood. Old Subscriber, Senoia, Ga: Who was the author of Sut Lovingood's papers? His name was Harris. He lived in East Tennessee, and was connected with the United States

A Captured Sword.

SALT SPRINGS, Ga., August 31 .- Editors Constitu tion: A letter in THE CONSTITUTION of August 28. from Brooklyn, N. Y., dated the 22d instant, to Governor McDaniel, inquiring about a sword that Major Glover, commanding the Twenty-first fajor Giover, commanding the Twenty-first leargia regiment, captured from Lieutenant-folonel R.A. Bachia, of the Eighty-Seventh New Jolk regiment at Manassas Junction, August the 2d, 1862. I was not with the regiment at Manassas; was wounded at Cold Harbor, but joined the regiment in the Maryland campaign. Major Glover was severely wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg and carried to Staunton, Va. I think his wife met him at Staunton and carried him home. A hort time after the battle of Sharpsburg I was lected a lieutenant of company A. Twenty-list. Georgia, Glover's old company. Slover soon returned to the regiment and gave he sword to the, or gave me a sword that he caputed at Manassas Junction, and I think it was he same sword, as it was a very fine one and had he same sword, as it was a very fine one and had etters on it that I could not read. I kept the word until General Lee's return from Gettysburg and some person stole it from me at Williamsbort, Md. I prized it very much because my old teptain gave it to me, and would gladly return it to the family of Colonei Bachia if it was in my rower to do so. Maior Glover, was prompted to our teaming of Colonic Bascala if it was in my ower to do so. Major Glover was promoted to a lieutenant colonelry of the regiment, and liled at Winchester, Vs., just before the close one war. No truer or braver man ever struck for the lost course than Lieutenant Colonel Thomaso lover. Very truly. the lost couse than Lieuwina. Glover. Very truly, John M. James.

SUPERIORITY OF WOMAN.

A Bashful Young Man Helped Out of a Peculiar Predicament From the New York Telegram.

"Talking about Maine," continued an old friend to a newspaper man, "that reminds me of someto a newspaper man, "that reminds me of something that happened down our way when I lived there—when I was a boy. It was in a country town. A young fellow (very bashlul) was out riding with his girl one afternoon, when heasw an old farmer coming down the road in his hay rigging. On the seat beade him was a little cur. "I'm going to have some fun, Sal,' said the young swain, hauling up beside the old farmer. The farmer drew up and the young fellow bawled out, nudging Sally:— "Say, stranger, I'm powerfully stuck with that there doe of yourn, and I'd like to buy him.' "Well,' responded the farmer, 'I think an all-fired heap of that dorg myself, and I ain't particular about a sellin' of him.'

Ikr about a sellin' of him.'
"Well, I allow I want him powerful bad, and I
don't mind givin' \$5 for him.'
"The farmer saw he was being 'guyed,' so he You 'pear to be a likely young cuss, and a've got a gol darned han some gal in there with

""You 'pear to be a likely young cuss, and you've yot a gol darned han some galin there with you. I'll tell you what I'll do; you throw your arms around that 'ere gal and give her a good smack, and I don't mind givin' yer the dorg" "That was enough for the bashful young@nan; he whipped up his horse and went on. They rode along in silence for an hour or more. Sal in her cerner and Bill in his. Then Sal sort of edged up to Bill's side, turned scarlet and, looking coyly up into his eyes, ssid:—
[""Say, Bill, it 'pears to me that you didn't wan; that dog powerful bad, did you?"
"That settled it; it broke the ice, and one of "That settled it; it broke the ice, and one of their grandchildren is going to school down here

THE BAILROAD COMMISSION.

Opinions of the Press on the Pending Bill. From the Griffin, Ga., News.

The arguments in favor of the senate bill modifying the powers of the railroad commission have been well and exhaustively made and sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the by the almost unanimous voice of the press of the state and must have been read and left by the members. We can only assure them of the universal voice of the people of this community—and we sak them to verify it by personal inquity—which is, in the popular parisince of those for whom we speak, that the railroads be allowed "a showing for their white alley," and thus the people be benefitted by a new road which is waiting to be built. From the Monroe, Ga., Advertiser.

The bill relating to the railroad commission, as The bill relating to the railroad commission, as amended by the senate, we consider as just and reasonable. It repeals the most objectionable sections in the original bill and to some extent disrobes the commission of the supreme power hitherto confered on them, which is certainly a wise provision. The justice of a legal check against unjust discrimination in the transportation of freight and passengers, upon the part of railroad corporations, certainly no one will dispute. This amended bill supplies this check. But to clothe a commission with authority to dictate the financial matagement of railroads which, though public carriers, are private property. the financial management of ratiroads which, though public carriers, are private property, in certainly a stretch of power. And to persist in the exercise of the same would work inevitable injury to the ratiroad interest, and to the development of the resources of the state. The supreme, arbitrary power hitherto held by the commission, was evidently a barrier to the further development of the ratiroad interests in Georgia. Now, every reasonable man will admit that whatever militates against that whatever militates against the development of the railroad interest in Georgia, will enture to a greater or less extent to the injury of the state. This being true it would certainly be wise in our legislators not only not to embarrass the development of this great interest, tainly be wise in our legislators not only not to embarrass the development of this great interest, but to aid and encourage the same so far and so long as their labors in that direction, are consistent with constitutional and statute authority, and the interest of the people. Is removing the embarrassing and objectionable features of the original, this amended bill, wherein flue regard is had to the rights of both railroads and people, certainly could but result beneficially to all parties at interest. Hence should our legislators see fit to make it the law, governing the points at lases, they would thereby in some degree, remove that which has grown to be, to a greater or less extent, a barrier to railroad progress in Georgia.

THE BASEBALL RECORD.

No Game in Macon-Chaitanooga Shut Out

by Augusta, Augusta, Ga., September 9.—[Special.]—Today's game between Augusta and Chattanooga was cut short in the middle of the sixth inning by rain. So threatening were the clouds that the last in ning was played in lightning time, Augusta sawing for the game and Chattanooga for the gate money.

Augusta won easily in the first three innings, again shuting out the Lookout mountain players.
The Chattanooga team say they will stay in the

Score	is as fo	ollo	WS:							
AUGUSTA.						CHATTANOOGA.				
	R	BH	PO	A			BH	PO	A	R
Behel,	lf1	0	1	0	0	Cross, 880	0	1	1	2
Harbrid	ge.rf0	0	0	0	0	Otterson, 2b0	0	1	1	0
H.Kapp	el 3b1	1	1	0	1	Levis, 1b 0	0	6	0	0
Sylveste					0	Siegle, rf0	0	0	0	0
Kilroy,	p0	0	0			Meinke, cf0		1	0	0
J.Kappe	1.2b.0	0	3	0	1	Blakiston, 3b0	0	1.		0
Roxbur	g. c0	0	6		0	Hart, p0	0		.9	1
Rhue, 1	b1	0	4	0	0	Gilks, 1f0	0	0	0	0
Easterd:		1	0	0		Cox, c0	0	5	2	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.		3	15	8	2	Total0	1	15	14	3

SUMMARY. Time of same one hour. Struck out by Kilroy, by Hart, 4. Passed balls, Cox, 5. Double play, Cilroy, Roxburg and J. Kappel. Cushman, umire; T. W. Foster scorer.

SCORE BY INNINGS

No Game in Macon Macon, Ga., September 9,- | Special.] - On account the rain, there was no game today. The Atlanta lub agreed to stay over and play tomorrow at the

Games Eizewhere. Waterbury, Connecticut, yesterday-Nationals

Ealtimore—Baltimores 12, St. Louis 6. New York—Pittsburg 2, Metropolitan An Umpire Dying.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., September 9,-[Special.]-Samuel Wilson, while umpiring a game of base-ball today, was run into by a player and so severely injured internally that he will probably die tenight.

The Atlanta Baseball Club. The directors and stockholders of the Atlanta baseball club will meet today at 12 m. in Charles G. Colliers's law office. All are urged to be present.

The Augusta Walking Match AUGUSTA, Ga., September 9.-[Special.]-Today at eleven o'clock the twelve hour walking match for the state championship opened in Clayton's warehouse. The prizes were \$100 first and \$50 second, sourse eleven laps to the mile. Entries; No. 1, Bruce Wilson, Augusta; No. 2, Henry Farmer, Columbia county; No. 3, J. Martin, Augusta: No. 4, Orr. of Atlanta: No. 5, Prater, north Georgia champion; No. 6, John Quinn, Augusta. Ford of Macon, and Davis, of Savannah, did not enter. Orr took the lead at the start, followed by Orr took the lead at the start, followed by Prater at the second place. These positions were maintained all day, walking without brilliant

At the finish of the walking match o'clock tonight, only three were on the track. Prater won, making 63 miles and 9 laps. Orr made 3 miles and 5 laps, and Quinn made 58 miles and laps. The boys all say that Orr sold out, and it looks very plainly that way. At any rate the lambs were all fleeced.

When the Races Will Take Place NEW YORK, September 9.-The New York yacht lub, at a special meeeing, have decided that inernational yacht races shall be sailed on Septem. er 11th, 14th and 16th, respectively

THE BAILROAD COMMISSION.

Letter of Hon. W. P. Price on the Pending Issue-The following letter was written some time ago y Colonel W. P. Price, and was today brought to

ur attention : ATLANTA, Ga., August 7, 1885 .- To the Senate Committee on Railroads: Dear Sirs-Referring to our conversation of yesterday, and to your en quiry as to the injurious effects of the railroad commission, if any, upon the building of the Gaines ville and Dahlonega railroad, of which I am

president, I have this to say:

The above read, when completed, will be twenty-six miles in length, and will penetrate the gold belt, and will open up some of the most dealthful resorts of the state. Owing to the number of bridges to be built, and the mountainous section traversed, the expense of construction has doubless been greater than has doubtless been greater of the roads of like grade in Fifteen miles have been graded, froued, and the Chattahoochee bridge. Two years ago, when about one-thritre cost had been expended, and whe nears gould be had at home, I was ind isned. Two years ago, when about one-third of the entire cost had been expended, and when no more means sould be had at home, I was induced to go to New York to raise, if possible, sufficient money to finish the road by the sale of bonds or otherwise. I addressed myself to capitalists, some of whom I had known for many years, a few of them owning mines and gold mills and other property to be effected by the enterprise in my handr. I was surprised to find that the principal, if not the only, hapediment in my way was the railroad commission of Georgia. Having somewhat isvoied the creation of this body. I undertook to defend it as well as I could, but discovered that the parties from whom I was endeavoring to get money to develop at least a small part of the sta'e were better posted than I was as to the actual workings of the commission, and siso as to the extensive powers which it possessed, some of which it had not at that time attempted to exercise. I urged that if this were really the state of the case, and that the commission and its powers thus stood in the way of the state's progress, the difficulty would doubless be removed quickly, and more liberal legislation would be enacted. Will such assurances on my part the gentlemen finally agreed to raise the money I wanted, place the same in tion would be enacted. With such assurances on my part the gentlemen finally agreed to raise the money I wanted, place the same in the hands of Miller, Francis & Co., bankers, Wall street, and send Mr. Hernan Poppenhuser, so long cilicially connected with the Long Island rathroad, to examine my road as far as finished and to complete the remainder at once, provided it became evident to har. Poppenhuser; after investigation that the evil effects of the commission were likely to be modified or mitigated in any way by the legislature, or by the commission itself.

The gentleman mentioned undertook the task. Examined minutely the work already done. Also made careful estimates of work to be done. Also made careful estimates of work to be done. Soing so far as to select depot site at upper end of the road, etc. He was more than satisfied with the road and its prospects, especially delighted at the idea of establishing his sons, then in technological schools, in the south, and extending my road northward, in the future, to Knoxville or some other point. But one thing remained to be done. He was now to examine closely the workings of the commission and the changes that would likely to be made by the legislature in its powers, etc. I gave him a letter of introduction to a member of the commission. He came to Atlanta and gave the whole mater an earnest investigation of several days. That investigation satisfied him that the time had not yet arrived when, under the workings of the commission, the investment would be safe; and so he wrote me, and declined to place the money of himself and friends where, as he said, they would have "little or no control over it."

The money raised has long since gone into some other direction, and I was kindly advised to wait patiently until Georgia could "see herself as others see her." The gentleman mentioned undertook the task

patiently until Georgia could "see hereif as of see her."

Again: The charter of my road, passed in authorizes a cansolidation with Again: The charter of my road, passed in 18 authorizes a cansolidation with the Air-Lif railroad, then but recently chartered. By pression I do not belong to the class known as raroad men. I merely hoped that would be instrumental in having road built to my town and thus built outlift, and then turn the road over to sor other railroad company which might safely as economically carry it on. But just here I winformed that if my company did not hold on it, the commission would punish that road the might control it by reducing the passenger rat on it at least one fourth. In other words, if that the or Georgia railroad run its business, that was really a supposed to the control in the control in the real my reducing the passenger rate on it at least one fourth. In other words, if that was really a supposed to the control in the real my reducing the passenger rate on it at least one fourth. In other words, if the country is the reducing the passenger rate on it at least one fourth. In other words, if the country is the reducing the passenger rate on it are would be three cents per mile. If it was reducing the passenger rate on it as the reducing the passenger rate on it as the reducing the passenger rate on it as the reducing the passenger rate of the reducing the passeng

Air Line or Georgia railroad run its business, the rate would be three cents per mile. It it was rui by the G. and D. company then the rate might be four cents per mile.

The result has been that outside capital could not be obtained for the road. The main trum roads having experience with the guardianshi of narrow gauge roads under the commission, as unwilling, at present, to help mine. It would be a valuable feeder to either the Air Line or Georgia road, but neither of these corporations are willing at present to aid it under the exaction of the commission.

My opinion is that the powers of the commission be some what restricted or modified; not meastly be stricted or modified; not meastly be

my opinion is that the what rethe commission be some what restricted or modified; not merely basause the small enterprise under my charge has
thus suffered at the hands of the commission,
but because it bears unnecessarily hard and
heavy on railroads already built as well as retards others that would be speedily built in the

CONSTITUTIONALS. Seneral Gossip and Editorial Short Stops

Caught on the Ban, There is only one hour out of the twenty-four when Atlanta knows quiet. The crowds of the day keep moving along the streets well on into the night. The trains go out and come in in rapid. ecession until two o'clock in the morning Then the figures disappear from the streets. THE CONSTRUCTION printers being the last on the streets. From half past two until half past three absolute quiet prevails. Then again begins the moving of the trains, accompanied by hurrying rowds of people, and daylight comes over a scene

which knows no rest. The freedom of Atlanta from night hawks is puched for by those whose business calls them out at night. Says one well-known printer who has walked home every morning for fifteen years: "I have never once been molested. Though obliged to pass through sections to which some people give a bad name, I have never seen the slightest disorder. It is not many cities of which this much can be said."

"One amusing incident occurred, however," said he, "Going home at two o'clock one morning, the jangle of the fire bells told of a conflagration, the light from which soon illumined my path. Among the crowds hurrying to the fire was the late Joseph Menko, who stopped me and asked:

Where ish dot fire? "Noticing who the questioner was, I looked back

and said: "It looks like it might be about Menko's ste

"'Mein Gott in Himmell!' exclaimed the afrighted man as he started out on a full run, Those who remember the short legs of Mr. Menko can appreciate his feat of nedestri

The passage of the local option bill yesterday is monument to the endurance of one man. J. G. Thrower, in 1867, organized in Atlanta a lodge of Good Templars. He announced that Georgia would yet be a temperance state.

Through good and evil report, and discouragements which would disheartened a less sanguine man, he kept at work. He pushed others into the leadership in order to compel them to work, keeping himself well in the background. He spent his own money freely, and richly deserves the success which has followed his labors.

It was noted in these columns a few days since bat John W. Beck had been arrested in Hall county for illicit distilling, and that he escaned next day. The whole party went into camp that night, and Beck's whisky played havoe with the officers. Beck, however, knew his own liquor too well to touch it. At an opportune moment Beck walked away, leaving the officers to their sur-prise. Next day he sent a letter to one of the officers, asking him to return him his knife, as in his hurry, he did not have time to ask for it be fore he left.

One of the most familiar faces on the streets of tlanta is that of J. Henley Smith. No one would think that under his quiet demeanor there burns a fire not easily quenched when once fanned. During the war he edited a paper in Atlanta. while Harry Flash stirred up the people of Macon. J. Henley promptly took up the gauntlet, and for a while a duel was imminent between the two. Mr Smith is not quite so flery now, but he is game when aroused.

A KANSAS TORNADO.

How it Licked Up Farms, Changed County Lines and Played the Mischief.

From the New York Graphic. Tornadoes, did you say?" remarked a tell man whose bronzed and trackled hands gave evidence of an intimate acquaintance with the ploughhandle, "Well, if I haven't seen a tornado you an sell me for a yearling. Why, stranger, I was raised where tornadoes grow. I used to play back of their pasture ground, I've done everything with a tornado but milk it, and as to evelones, why I take to them the way a boy does to circu I live in Kansas when I'm at home. What place? Well, that is rather hard to say. I moved out there from Johnson county, Indiana, in '65. We settled in Cedar county, up in the northern part of the state. I bought a horse, built a shack and squatted on 160 acres of the prettiest land the rain ever beat on. That was in June. I had just got out of the army and I had my pay to start in with. Well, we had a hard time of it, stranger, that first year. We lived mostly on hog and hominy. But when I

began cutting the first crop of wheat the next summer I began to feel like a millionaire.

"One July night," continued the tall man, "I had my wheat all stacked ready for threshing, and went to bed feeling as rich as if I owned the whole country. About miduight, as near as I can recollect. I heard a ciap of thunder and then the house began to rock like a willow tree. Then everything was quiet for a little while and I went to sleep. Early the next morning my wife got up and looked out of the window.

"John," said the, "where on earth is your wheat?" ummer I began to feel like a milli

wheat?" What? said I, jumping out of bed, 'What's

"What? said I, jumping out of bed, 'What's that you say?"

"Where's the wheat?"

"I looked out of the window, too, and stranger, I saw the most remarkable sight I ever saw There wasn't a grain of wheat within a mile of me. There wasn't a remnant of my barn. My barn-yard was gone, the house, the cows, and even the pigawere gone. I got dressed and walked out doors. The place was changed, tranger, changed in a single night. My house was setting in agarden by the side of a creek. There was a nev barn in the yard, some red cows—mine were white—some black pigs—mine were spotted—and instead of wheat the re was the alfiredess stack or corn stake you ever looked at. I thought at first I was dreaming, and asked my wife to kick me, but I wasn't. About breaklast time some neighbors came in and asked where Mr. Jones was. I never heard of him.

"'He used to live here,' thay said. 'He lived.

him. "He used to live here," they said. 'He lived here last night.'
"Then I told them of the crash and the recking,
"Then I told them of the crash and the recking, "Then I told them of the crash and the recking, and they said I must have been struck by a tornado. I asked where I was; they said I was in Lard county, which was fifty mites south of where I went to bed. Sure enough, they were right. The strangest part of it was the house wasn't but a bit. The roof even didn't leak. The neighbors said that it was a visitation of Providence, and the place belonged to me. But that wasn't all, stranger. About a year sterwards I heard from some of my old neighbors that Jones's house had been moved right up to where my old house stood by the same blasted wind. We both concluded to stay where we were and avoided any trouble on that account. I've been away three months and can't exactly say where I do live now, But I expect I am still at the old stand."

The Gambler's Victim

From the Detroit Free Press.

The steward said it was quite like old times. In the main cabin were five or six card tables and there was a crowd at every one. When the play grew hot the gold and greenbacks began to show up, and by and by there was from three hundred to one thousand dollars on every table. One of the players attracted especial attention. He was a man of about thirty, genteel and well educated, and he bet with a recklessness to astonish everybody. Somehow we all began to feel personally interested in his luck, and when he won we rejoiced as much as if he had agreed to divide up pro rata. In two hours he was \$2,000 ahead, but then his luck changed and be midnight he was dead broke. Then his watch and ring and pin went, and he rose up as thoroughly

cleaned out as a gambler could be.
"Gentlemen," he said, as he turned to us, "I am much obliged for your sind words, and wish each one of you well. I have lost \$500 entrusted te me to deliver to a party in New Orleans, and I

shall not go any further. Goodbye!" He was out on deck like a flash, and we heard a splash in the water as we ran after him. None of us returned to the cabin. We sat down to talk it over, and for an hour we felt bad-real bad. We erected a monument and carved an epitaph, as it were, and every man went to bed sad-hearted. Well, next morning, when the boat resched Natchez, I ran across the captain and remarked

on the rad occurrence:

"Eee that chap?" he replied, pointing to a man elimbing up the long hill.

"Why, that looks like the very chap!"

"Certain is does, for it is!"

"But he went overboard."
"Bosh! He tossed over a chair and then slipped." "And he didn't lose 2000 which was entrust

THE COMMISSION.

(Continued From Third Page) ther, and the court is not compelled to ment. There comes in Nou have a that has not the case against the adonly awaits for a hearing to affirm falou; but the court hears something falou; but the court hears something liscussed before. Here are both parties here is the evidence on both aides, gument on both sides, and then the judicial tribunal decides upon the

made before it.
ide—Doesn't my amendment provide
mmission shall not pass upon a rate
they have given notice to the company nt-That is all very true, but in the

Religent—Inst is no objection by the paccere, member, there is no objection by the paccere, member, there is no objection by the paccere, member, there is no objection by the paccere, and the packet of the packet of the
reperfectly satisfactory to all the people of the
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the packet of the packet let an impact to either party the right of appeal to either party hat not right and fair? Are you to make a judicial tribunal that will make ments in advance of a hearing of the partie one attemety to sustain its own judgments ights of every kind and death this measur his is the leading objection to this measur home the senate will vote it down. I hope the senate, with your it down.

If, Rankh.—Perhaps I owe the gentleman from first an apolosy. If I had known it was himpose to make one of his most beautiful and creating speeches, I certainly would not have empted an interruption. He failed or declined inswer certain questions that I propounded in in the course of his argument, which I would have propounded had I not been abruptly cu

Now, let us see what are really the claims and made by the railroad corporations of the steel. I might have asked the senator from the first, will the corporations effect anything short of the bill; reported on by the committee on railroads, I likeve, senators, as a fair test made of this queston, as to the differences between the railroads of the people, that it an amendment was which dot absolutely agree in letter and in spirit thall provisions of this bill, now under consideration that they would not agree to accept. I provisions of this only in that they would not agree to accept.

senstors, what are our duties in this mat

Mr. Maddox-I desire to correct the gen lroads, agreeing to any amendment on whether we will accept it and no lifa question whether we will accept it and not the railroads.

Mr. Rankin—I mean no reflection upon any corporation or any of the members, but I mean in authority in the properties of the bill. What are the duties imposed upon the legislature and the general assembly of Georgia by the people assembled in their soveries capacity in 1877? If you will take the pains to refer to the constitutional discussion of this question which is embodied in this book, you will see that this is one of the questions that took up a good deal of the time of the constitutional convention. What was the cause of it. Were these railroad extorting from the people unjustly that to which they had no right? If not why did the gentleman, Mr. Rese, propose and the convention adopt his law, which is now embodied in the constitution of the state. I will read that provision! It was a substitute to some other proposition made by some other member of the convention, and it was in this language: "The power and authority of regulating, railroad freights and passenger tariffs preventing unjust discriminations and requiring reasonable send just rate of freight and passenger tariffs are hereby conferred upon the general assembly, whose duty it shall be to pass laws from time to probibit upjust discriminations on the various a lineads of this state, and to prohibit sail roads of this state, and to prohibit sail roads of the state, and enforce the same by adequate penalase.

What were the evils complained of by the people and their representatives in this convention? Was it unjust and unreasonable rates? Certainly, and also unjust discriminations, and they wanted to provide a regulation or reasonable and just rates and for penalties for violation of the arms. lation of the same.

Maddox—Wasn't it in the original bill before Maddox—Wasn't in the original bill before the same to be stablish rate. institutional convention to establish rates, idn't they strike out the word "establish" at in the word "establish" Rankin—Certainly. If the senators, as I said, will read the constitutional debates, will see that they did consider the propriety tablishing rates, and wisely, in my opinion, constitution did not impose the general assembly so arduous and ult a duty. After that convention the general by the provisions of her constitution of the c

any the power, out the duty, or see that was not a wise provision? Will any senator attempt question that it is in the power of the kelature or general assembly to establisher or general assembly to establisher or general assembly to establish as a rate that will be satisfactory to the people of to the railroad corporations? It is utterly appracticable, and the legislature has conferred in power upon the commission. If or one will be power upon the commission. nd to the railroad corporations? It is utterly maraculcable, and the legislature has conferred in power upon the commission. I for one will gree to let the railroad corporations run without yr estrictions, but the legislature in 1878 and by an act, made a law transferring the power of he legislature into the hands of three men. Now as that competent; had they that ower? The courts have held that it is perfectly competent and the gislature was empowered to vote this great trust is legislating for corporations into the hands of hree men. What are they? Merely the agents of presentatives of the general assembly, having adopting this standard tariff for the railroad rocations of the state. But now senators will me up here and orities e that body of centlemen to are merely the representatives of the general is also men to make mistakes? Why have the emission invoked these unjust criticisms on this floor? Simply because it, was termined, that they were once armined that they were once and the state of the state of the state. The competence of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state. The competence of the state of the state of the state of the state. The state of the state of the state of the state of the state. The state of the state. The state of the state. The state of the state

Ar. Rankin—If they were in error once me they not be in error again.

Ar. Maddox—If they have been in error to the same that the same times may they be right once.

Ar. Rankin—Yes sir, certainly, I ask the sentons why was the adoption of this resolution used in the constitutional convention by Colon Recea. Is it not an admitted fact that the publicate an interest in these railroads that is progray confided to the general assembly. Our government is a beautiful trinity made up of the regislative, executive and judicial departments to that when the propie have confided to one branch of that government one particular function there can be no violation of the fundamental law.

r. Madous and render decisions in their lass telal power and render decisions in their lass or this judges of the supreme court? The court is the case of Hit & Co., of ried to. I see it is the case of Hit & Co., of ried to require the Central fairroad beauting company to recompense them for telarges. I am inclined to think they are

decision. hey have judicial and leg-inx—Then they not?

on-They are simply obliged to decide
one and the railroad authorities may
this decision. If it is extra judicial
this decision. If it is extra judicial
this decision. If the proper is the proper out that the

CONSTITUTIONALS.

meral Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Ean. here is only one hour out of the twenty-four on Atlanta knows quiet. The crowds of the

moving along the streets well on into the on until two o'clock in the morning.
of figures disappear from the streets, THE TION printers being the last on its. From half past two until half past through the quiet prevails. Then again begins the ing of the trains, accompanied by hurrying its of people, and daylight comes over a scene

reedom of Atlanta from night hawks is ed for by those whose business calls them night. Says one well-known printer who ed home every morning for fifteen years: ave never once been molested. Though ed to pass through sections to which some e give a bad name, I have never seen the

ne, "Going home at two o'clock one morn-the jangle of the fire bells told of a confiagralight from which soon illumined my Among the crowds hurrying to the fire was Joseph Menko, who stopped me and

Where ish dot fire?" icing who the questioner was, I looked back

looks like it might be about Menko's store! Mein Gott in Himmell!' exclaimed the atwe who remember the short legs of Mr. can appreciate his feat of pedestrianism.

passage of the local option bill yesterday in prower, in 1867, organized in Atlanta a lodge and Templars. He announced that Georgia get be a temperance state, egements which

ned a less sanguine man, he kept at He pushed others into the leadership in compel them to work, keeping himself. n the background. He spent his own money and richly deserves the success which has was noted in these columns a few days since

chn W. Beck had been arrested in Hali y for illicit distilling, and that he escaped tay. The whole party went into camp that and Beck's whisky played havon with the Beck, however, knew his own liquor too to touch it. At an opportune moment Beck ed away, leaving the officers to their sur-Next day he sent a letter to one of the asking him to return him his knife, as in try, he did not have time to ask for it be

e of the most familiar faces on the streets of inta is that of J. Henley Smith. No one would a that under his quiet demeanor there burns not easily quenched when once fanned. Harry Flash stirred up the people of Macon. ey promptly took up the gauntlet, and for a duel was imminent between the two.
th is not quite so flery now, but he is game

A KANSAS TORNADO. it Licked Up Farms, Changed County Lines and Played-the Mischief.

the New York Graphic. conzed and treckled hands gave evidence an intimate acquaintance wish the ploughell me for a yearling. Why, atranger, I was d where tornadoes grow. I used to play back neir pasture ground. I've done everything I take to them the way a boy does to circ in Kausas when I'm at nome. What place? that is rather hard to say. I moved out there Johnson county, Indiana, in '65. We settled her county, up in the northern part of the I bought a horse, built a shack and squatn. That was in June. I had just got out of hard time of it, stranger, that first year. d I had my pay to stal ed mostly on hog and hominy. But when I cutting the first crop of wheat the next

I began to feel like a millionaire. uly night," continued the tail mau, "I gheat all stacked ready for threshing, and bed feeling as rich as it I owned the whole About midnight, as nearns I can tecolard a clajo of thunder and then the house rock like a willow tree. Then everything for a little while and I went to sleep, beat morning my wife got up and look, the window.

e window. said the, where on earth is your

are said a jumpho of any stranger, been of the window, too, and stranger, been oned remarkable sight I ever saw There a grain of wheat within a mile of me, a grain of wheat within a mile of me, a grain of wheat within a mile of me, the house, the cows, and even the pigs one. I got dressed and walked out doors, and even say that it is accessed. There was setting in a garden by might. My house was setting in a garden by le of a creek! There was a new harn in the some red cows—mine were white—some pigs—mine were spotted—and instead of there was the alfredest stack of corn stakes are looked at. I thought at lists I was dream of a shed by white to kick me, but I wasn't breakiast time some neighbors came in and where Mr. Jones was I never heard of nsed to live here,' they said. 'He lived

used to live here,' they said. 'Mo nyeut stright.'
In I told them of the crash and the rocking, or said I must have been struck by a tornal sked where I was; they said I was in Izard, which was fifty miles south of where I obed. Sure enough, they sure right. The est part of it was the house wasn't burt a the roof even didn't leak. The neighnors hat it was at visitation of Frovidence, and the helonged to me. But that wasn't all, or. About a year afterwards I heard from to my old neighbors that Jones's house had moved right up to where my old house stood same histed wind. We both concluded to where we were and avoided any trouble on econt. I 've been away three months and exactly say where I do live now, But I exam that the old stand.'

The Gambler's Victim

the Detroit Free Press. asin cabin were five or six card tables and was a crowd at every one. When the play that the gold and greenbacks began to show nd by and by there was from three hundred to thousand dollars on every table. One of the sattracted especial attention. He was a man out thirty, genteel and well educated, bet with a recklessness to astonverybody. Somehow we all began to uslly interested in his luck, and when he we rejoiced as much as if he had agreed to e up pro rata. In two hours he was \$2,000 ight he was dead broke. Then his watch and and pin went, and he rose up as thoroughly

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was out on deck like a flash, and we heard a in the water as we ran after him, None of urned to the cabin. We sat down to talk it and for an hour we felt bad-real bad. We d a monument and carved an epitaph, as it and every man went to bed sad-hearted. l, next morning, when the boat reached ez, I ran across the captain and remarked

that chap?" he replied, pointing to a man at looks like the very chap!"
is does, for it is!"

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THE COMMISSION. (Continued From Third Page) other, and the court is not compelled to own judgment. There comes in a principle of American constitution of principle of American constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the control of the contr

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Doesn't my amendment provide

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ission shall not pass upon a rate
y have given notice to the company it-That is all very true, but in this

there is no objection by the best before is no objection by all the railroads of Georgia disactory to all the people of the disactory to all the people of the property of the people of the property of the people of the property of the people of the peopl n. If the addicate the quadricary decide the quadricary decide the party and fair. Are you call tribunal that will make see of a hearing of the parties to sustain its own judgments? to cstablish a tribunal in the protection to provide a protection to provide a protection of the parties.

what are really the claims and
by the railroad corporations of the
bave asked the senator from
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mass fair test made of this quesliftenences between the railroads
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leys agree in letter and in spirit
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iroads, agreeing to any amendment on whether we will accept it and not -I mean no reflection upon any cor ads.

akin—I mean no reflection upon any consin—I mean no reflection upon any consinual means if or any of the members, but I mean if do the radiroads they would not accept the first of the bill. What is short of the bill. What is short of the general assembly of and the general assembly of the general assembly of and the people assembled in their soveriby the people assembled in their soveriby the constitutional discussion of this a which is embodied in this book, a which is embodied in this book, a which is embodied in the sound in the sound of the which is constitutional convention. What constitutional convention, what is embedded in the what is convention and the constitutional the serious development of the what is the people unjustly that to which they had they had the people unjustly that to which they had th It was a a trovision. It was a wome proposition made by some convention, and it was in econvention, and it was in the power and authority and reights and passent executing reasonable ght and passenger tariffs are to pass laws from time to debt and passenger tariffs to the tand passenger tariffs to the tand passenger tariffs are to pass laws from time to debt and passenger tariffs to

unreasonable rates? Cer-unreasonable discrimina-lso unjust discrimina-nted to provide a regulation instrates and for penalties for

trictions, but the legislature in 1878 and trictions, but the legislature in 1878 and 1874, made a law transferring the power of 1874 and 1874 and

refused to answer the question of mission had the right to appeal.

mission had the right to appeal.

addox — I want to know if the ten times re effored ought to count against one? ankin— Yes, err more than ten times and liowed to correct themselves in favor of social judgment. I would answer the by replying, do you believe that any persistified with the decision of the counts? the right to appeal to the courts?

or a reply.

ethis machinery directors and the state of the comming up here and insisting on this lose coming up here and insisting on this lose coming up here and insisting on this they have the relat?

Maddox—The raincads under that act are more daugerous, the formation of the first of them heters for them to subhan try to appeal, and your commission says wis dangerous, his a thumbscrew.

Maddox—If they were in error once may of the per right once.

Maddox—If they were in error once may of the per right once.

Maddox—If they been in error ten may they be right once.

Maddox—If they here been in error ten may they be right once.

Maddox—If they here been in error ten may they be right once.

Maddox—If they hove been in error ten may they be right once in the policy of the per per ten on the state is proposed in the season of the state is proposed to the peace of the per per ten of the peace of the peace

Mr. Maddox—What power is conferred on the commissioners by the legislature? Mr. Rabkin—The same power that was conferred by the people upon the general assembly of the Maddox—Then why did they assume a la power and render decisions in their last like judges of the supreme court? decision Rankin—Please let me see the did to. I see it is the case of Hith & Co., of the court of the

Trad to. I see it is the case of it.

Trad to. I see it is the case of it.

The central require the Central rational recicus to require the Central recompanes them for land in the central recision. I see it is recisional recision. I see it is recisional recision. It is made and the rational recision recision recision recision recision. If it is extra judicial to appeal to the recision. If it is extra judicial ratio of this decision. If it is extra judicial ratio of this decision. If it is extra judicial ratio of this decision. If it is extra judicial ratio of this decision. If it is extra judicial ratio of this decision. If it is extra judicial ratio of this decision. If it is extra judicial ratio of this decision. If it is extra judicial ratio of this decision. If it is extra judicial ratio of this decision is the recision recision ratio of the recision ratio of the

rates, either directly or through the intervention of a commission, and that the question, whether the rates prescribed by the legislature, either directly or indirectly, are just and reasonable, is a question which, under the constitution, the legislature may determine for itself."

Mr. Maddox—Upon that decision the idea is that there may be an appeal to the general assembly to change the rate, isn't that what it means?

Mr. Rankin—Yes, sir.

Mr. Maddox—Will you please read the 6th sec-

Mr. Maddox - Will you please read the 6th section of that report. See what it says.
Mr. Rankin- I am not particularly discussing the report of the commission.

Mr. Rankin—I am not particularly discussing the report of the commission.

Mr. Maddox—I refer to the 6th subdivision of the decision of the filly case that you are reading from. Then another question, are the people not at present appealing to this legislature just as Justice Weeds says they ought to do?

Mr. Rankin—Yes, sir, they are appealing to this commission and burden the members of the general assembly by remitting to them absolutely to control of the subject as it was before the act creating the commission.

Mr. Maddox—Does this bill do that?

Mr. Rankin—Practically it does.

Mr. Maddox—What power has the commission.

Mr. Maddox—Does this bill do that?

Mr. Maddox—Does this bill do that?

Mr. Maddox—What power has the commission it this bill is passed. We contend that the pright to make rules and regulations, but to prevent discriminations, which is the very cause of this action of the constitutional convention?

Mr. Rankin—I so believed once, but I found I was in error. I thought the greatest complaint against railroad corporations were the complaint against railroad corporations were the abominable discriminations made seguinst individuals and communities, but in looking up this report of the constitutional convention I flud that report of the constitutional convention I flud that report of the constitutional convention I flud that report of the constitutions arong incentive to place regulations on the tariffs. It has been said in the regulations on the tariffs. It has been said in the regulations on the tariffs. It has been said in the past I is claimed that they are example that they are exampled to the past. Have we any assurence that in the past? Have we any assurence that in the past? Have we any assurence that turn to the same injugitous charges that characturn to the same injugitous charges that charactur

hauled the same freight the charged \$100.

Mr. Maddox — Doesn't | the railroad commission make a discrimination and
road commission make a discrimination and
allow some railroads to charge more than ethers?

Mr. Rankin—Certainly. sir; and it is right in
the nature of things, for reasons already given
upon this floor. Some of the corporations are

Mr. Rankin—Certainly. sir; and it is right in the nature of things, for ressons already given upon this floor. Some of the corporations are weaker than others.

Mr. Maddox—And the sir not the case that the stronger corporations are the ones who get the benefit of a higher rate?

Mr. Rankin—I do not claim perfection for the stronger corporations are the ones who get the benefit of a higher rate?

Mr. Rankin—I do not claim perfection for the commission. Perfection is not attainable on this commission. Perfection is not attainable on this commission. Perfection is not attainable on this going to be tramplanted.

Now, in reference to the commission, is instantification of the state of the commission of the general assembly criticising so severely their own creatures to whom they have confided so great a creatures to whom they have confided so great a trust of regulating the operations of the railroads trust of regulating the operations of the railroads of the state, which the people think they were of the state, which the people think they were otherwise and say where they are wronged and it the doubt the legislature would readily great them relief. The gentlemen express a holy dread of excluding the incoming of foreign capital, and it is the doubt the legislature would readily great them would sholish this commission. They say they would sholish this commission, and it is to regard the incoming of foreign capital, and it is on the state of the people in order to bring it here.

Mr. Thorton—I will ask the gentlemen who pays the interest and dividend upon every dollar of the interest and dividend upon

wned here Mr. Maddox-Are they not entitled to the same Mr. Maddox—Are they not entitled to the same protection as any citizen?

Mr. Rankin—Certainly, and they get a great deal more sometimes. Certainly the artificial person more sometimes. Certainly the artificial person more sometimes. Certainly the artificial person has the same right as the natural one under the laws, as everybody knows, they one under the laws, as everybody knows, they have a hearing before the courts and juries of this country; they have the same justice done them country; they have the same justice done than country; they have the same integrity of an integrity of any self, in the honesty and integrity of an intelligent jury. I have never yet been afraid to submit a claim of my client to treave good honest men from my section.

Mr. Maddox—Why do you object to giving this right to the railroads?

honest men from my section.

Mr. Maddox—Why do you object to giving this right to the railroads?

Mr. Rsnkin—I am not. I have not yet said I would oppose that feature in the bill. I believe would oppose that feature in the bill. I believe it is unconstitutional. I have the opinion of better lawyers than I who believe it is constitutional. I have than I who believe it is constitutional. I have then I who believe it is constitutional. I have the state of the corporations doubt and east it on the side of the corporations. Isn't that fair in that respect? The gentleman from the first in his cloquent remarks has not even alluded to the fact that the railroads belong not alluded to the corporators or stockholders, but the public have an interest there.

Mr. Russell—II the senator is in favor of the bill, what particular part of the bill is he speak.

isn't that hat in bis eloquent remarks has not even soluded to the cast that the railroads belong not alone to the corporators or stockholders, but the public have an interest there.

Mr. Russell—It he senator is in favor of the bill, what particular part of the bill is the speaking ing for or against:

Mr. Rankin—I am speaking in behalf of the semendment. The anaendment opens for hill discussion the entire question, because it has the gist of the whole act. I am speaking, senathered in the senator from the senator from the senator for the senator from the sena

pleinant shall be plainty and dissatisfied they can appeal.

Mr. Maddow-Suppose there is no party in Mr. Maddow-Suppose and that is the judgment of the court. How are you going to appeal ment of the court. How are you going to appeal ment of the court. How are you going to appeal ment if you are not here?

Mr. Rankin—The act reads the "any person, aggrieved may file a petition setting forth the cause of complaint."

Mr. Maddow-Then accepting your proposition is it not absolutely folly to put any such amendation the amendment proposed by the senator, take the amendment proposed by the senator, take the amendment proposed by the senator take the amendment proposed by the senator take the amendment proposed by the senator what objection can be presented to this mendment, which proposes simply that mendment, which proposes simply that and the rule read companies may make their rates, and constitutions are also the commission for conferencion?

Senate adjourned so the usual hour.

Senate adjourned to the usual hour.

The House Morning Session.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the speaker. After prayer by Mr. Branham, chaplain of the house, the journal was read and approved.

The bill amending the act repealing the act providing for a new system of working the providing reads of the state was read the third lime and passed.

public roads of the sate public roads of the sate with submitting the question.

Mr. Miller—A bill submitting the question of prohibition to the voters of Calhoun county.

Mr. Brandt—A bill providing for the appointment of a board of assessors of real and pointment of a board of assessors of real and personal property in Richmond county.

Personal property in Richmond county.

adding to the rules of the house the following:

adding to the rules of the house the following:

"It shall be in order for the house, by a majority vote, to take up for consideration any bill of the house amended in the senate," which was agreed to.

The bill incorporating the Waco and Bowden railroad was taken up, read for the third time and passed.

The bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liques in the counties of Gwinnett, Butts,

liquors in the counties of Gwinnett, Buts.
Macon and Jackson was taken up. The bill
came before the house with a favorable report from the committee on temperance.

Mr. Andrews, of Gwinnett, moved to strike out so much of the bill as refers to the county

out so much of the bill as reters to the country of Gwinnett.

This motion brought about a lengthy discussion between Mr. Andrews and his collegue, Mr. Poole.

Mr. Lofley called the previous question on the motion to strike out Gwinnett county. The call was sustained, and upon a vote being taken the smendment was adopted.

The report of the committee as a mended, which was favor ble to the passage of the bill, was adopted and the bill passed.

The following members were announced as the committee of the part of the house to investigate the use of the Western and investigate the use of the Western and

investigate the use of the Western and Atlantic railroad track by the Georgia Pacific railway: Messrs.

Bartlett, McLendon, Harrison, Jenkins, Eva-

Bartlett, McLendon, Harrison, Jenkins, Evarett, Hines, Willis.

At 12 o'clock the house went into a committee of the whole, with Mr. Russell, of Harris, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the bill by Mr. Russell of Clarke, to appropriate \$5,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of repairing the buildings of the State university.

Mr. Ballerd, of Campbell, offered an amendment to strike out the annual appropriation of \$2,000.

Mr. Adderton, of Sumter, offered an ameud-ment to strike out \$5,000 and insert \$2,500. Mr. Harris, of Bibb, advocated the passage of the bill by Mr. Russell to give the univer-sity \$5,000 to be used for repairs on the build-

ngs. Mr. Lamar, of Pulaski, favored the bill.

sity \$5,000 to be used for repairs on the buildings.

Mr. Lamar, of Pulaski, favored the bill.

Mr. Russell, of Clarke, spoke in favor of the measure. He said that the reason that his bill specified \$5,000 was because it was drawn bill specified \$5,000 was because it was drawn before the trustees made a report to the legislature, in which they asked for \$4,500.

Mr. Harrell of Webater, opposed the bill.

He argued that the university was not the property of the state, but was a private corporation, and as such, he was opposed to the ration, and as such, he was opposed to the university from the day of the organization to defeat the university from the day of the organization to defray the expenses of the university were a species of spolution and plunder.

Mr. Hall of Dodge, moved that the committer ise, report the bill back to the house with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. McLendon hoped that the motion of Mr. McLendon hoped that the motion of Mr. McLendon hoped that the sum asked for was small, and was not asked for to be squandered, but to be used in maintaining an institution that had done honor to the state. Gentlemen speak of the poverty of the state as Gentlemen speak of the poverty of the state as a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. A reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I know, Mr. a reason for not pessing this bill. I kn

fense. Mr. Hawkes offered as a substitute for the Mr. Hawkes offered as a substitute for the motion of Mr. Hall that the committee of the whole house rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. The substitute prevailed.

Mr. Herris, chairman of the committee on finance, made a report which was read.

Mr. Chappell, chairman of the committee on enrollment, made a report which was read.

Mr. Boyd moved that the house adjourn, which motion prevailed.

Afternoon Seasion.

The house met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by Speaker Little. The unfinished busorder by speaker Little. The ununished pul-iness of the morning session being the consid-eration of the bill by Mr. Russell, of Clark, to apprepriate \$5,000 for the purpose of repair-ing the buildings of the state university, was

on motion of Mr. Russell, of Clark, further consideration of the measure was deterred until today immediately after the reading of

on motion of Mr. Russell, of Clark, farther consideration of the measure was deterred until today immediately after the reading of the journal.

The general order of the day which was the consideration of the bill by Mr. Harris to lovy especial tax of one half mill to defray the expecial tax of one half mill to defray the expenses of building the capitol. The bill came before the house with a favorable report of the bill. He made an earnest argument in favor of the measure, and had the attention of the house, as he generable of the explained the provisions of the bill. He made an earnest argument in favor of the measure, and had does not raise peremptorily the rate of taxastion, but directs the governor to levy annually it in addition to the tax required to carry on the sourcement a special tax of one-helf mill, or government a special tax of one-helf mill, or government a special tax of one-helf mill, or government a special tax of the tax required to carry on the capitol. This tax will realize about of the capitol. This tax will realize about the special tax in this way than to attempt to the special tax in this way than to attempt to the special tax in this way than to attempt to the special tax in this way than to attempt to the provides that this tax shall not be centred their taxes for county authorities in assessing sidered by any county authorities in assessing their taxes for county purposes. If the general their taxes for county without the propie. The fund out to the swill be certain fixed and deterrobuild in which could the state autonomy by which it can be worked size autonomy by which it can be worked fixed authorities in assessing their taxes for county the people. The fund of the size autonomy, by which it can be worked fixed and deterrobuild will be certain fixed and deterrobuild in which could the whole state, the result of the size autonomy of the gen

treeaury.

It is no pleasure to urge the necessity for the enactment of this law upon this house. It is enactment of this law upon this house. It is enly a stern sense of duty that compels it. only a stern sense of duty that compels it. Mistakes or miscalculations may have been previously made, but these do not lessen the previously made, but these do not lessen the previously made, or obviate the pressing duty of the house, or obviate the pressing nature of the state's demands upon us as legislators.

Mr. Bartlett opposed the bill. He said that the hill authorizing the building of the capital provided that the money necessary to

construct it should come out of the surplus in construct it should come out of the surplus in the treasury. Without the provision that the million dollars was to come from that source, the bill, in his opinion, would never have passed. As it was the measure got only four votes more than enough. He was opposed to levying a tax to build the capitol, and would not a surplus the activation to the surplus to the surplus that hill.

ote against the bill.

Mr. Brown, of Carroll, favored the bill. He

Mr. Brown, of Carroll, favored the bill. He thought that the people of the state would have no objection to paying the small tax for the purpose named.

Mr. Abbott favored the measure. He said that Mr. Harris had given a very clear statement of the condition of the finances of the state, which statement showed that it was absolutely necessary to levy the special tax of one half mill to carry on the work. He thought that if the work was stopped the state would be acting in bad faith to the contractors. Mr. Tate, of Pickens, asked Mr. Abbott if

Mr. Tate, of Pickens, eaked Mr. Abbott if he did not think that the legislature at its last session had not acted in bad faith to the previous legislature in making a direct appropriation, when the previous legislature stipulated that the building was to be constructed out of the surplus in the treasury.

He said that he did not think so. The legislature that pessed the bill and stipulated that

He said that he did not think so. The legis-lature that passed the bill and stipulated that the money was to come out of the surplus in the treasury believed that there would be a surplus sufficient to furnish the money neces-

surplus sufficient to furnish the money sary.

The senate amended the appropriation bill that winter's session and made an absolute appropriation for the building of the capitol. That amendment was concurred in by the That amendment was concurred in by the Objection to the special section absolutely concluded the questions now raised by the objection to this bill. The appropriation for the capitol was as absolute as the appropriation made for carrying on the civil establishment. On faith of the action of this general assembly the concretions have done a large amount of work, made contracts for material, and it is manifestly unjust to now refuse to provide the means to carry on the work. The state cannot means to carry the work to stop for the want festly unjust to now reverse. The state cannot means to carry on the work. The state cannot means to carry on the work to stop for the want

afford to allow the work to stop for the want of means to carry it on.

The faith of the senate is pledged to the contractors that the work shall be paid for as it progresses, according to the contract.

There never can be a surplus in the treas. There never can be a surplus in the treas. Taxes are levied under our system for special purposes. All moneys that go into the treaspurposes. All moneys that go into the treaspurposes. All moneys that go into the treaspurposes. All moneys that go into the treaspurposes are charged with specific appropriations, so that if we wait to get a surplus in the treasury accumulated for that purpose, the treasury accumulated for that purpose, the the duly of this general assembly to provide the means to accomplish this end.

Mr. Turner, of Troup, hoped the bill would pass. He thought that the honor of the state was at take.

Mr. Arnheim was in favor of the bill. The taxes were very low and the people could the state that a small increase for the building of the

taxes were very low and the people could stand a small increase for the building of the

apitol.
At the conclusion of the argument by Mr. At the conclusion of the argument by Mr. Arnheim, and within a few minutes of the hour of adjournment, Mr. Brandt, of Richmond, introduced a bill to amend the act creating the railroad commission so as to make the salary of the members \$1,000 per annum. The argument on Mr. Harris's tax bill will be resumed this morning. this morning.

ROSH HASHANAH.

The Jewish New Year and the Beautiful Lessons Taught.

Our Jewish friends celebrated their New
Year's festival, Rosh Hashanah, last evening.

Our Jewish friends celebrated their Now Year's festival, Rosh Hashanah, last evening. The services at the synagogue were conducted by Rabbi Jacobson, and lasted from six to seven o'clock. The music was as fine as ever learn this city. The heard city. The choir was composed of: Mrs. E. Clark, Mrs. Schobell, Mr. Lively and Mr. Bischoff, Proschobell, Mr. Bischoff, Proschob

lessons:
God is the previdence, king and judge of mankind; that every man is responsible to his maker for all his doings and omissions; that God renders to every man his dues. He rewards the righteous and punishes the wicked, wards the righteous and pullbar that no man must expect of Providence more that no man must expect of Providence more than that which God's grace and justice bathan that which God's grace and grace

than that which God's grace and justice of the town.

The Rosh Hashanah should be distinguished by remembering the blessings of God encelby remembering the through every heart; the grief that passed into grown the pass year, and or worse we have grown the pass year, and what we deserve in the coming from the solves in judgment before God solves in judgment before God and Gur own conscience. By awaking to and Gur own conscience. By awaking to and full recognition of our sins, and the repentfull recognition of our sins, and the repentful recognition of our sins, and the recognition of our sins, and the repentful recognition of our sins, and the recognition

BRASRER BAKED.

Judge Carke Lets Him Off for 8250 and

Costs.

This morning W. A. Brasher, the white man arrested a few days ago for playing a confidence game on a farmer named Hawkins, was arraigned in the city court on a charge of cheating and swindling.
Colonel S. B. Spencer appeared for the prosecution and General Gartrell for the detense. When the case was first called Gazeral Gartlell moved for a continuance, which was granted but afterwards entered a plea of granted be his client, stating that while he did not believe him while he did not believe him while he home. The general also stated turn to his home. The general also stated turn to his home. The general also stated turn to his home. The general also stated that Brasher had a wife and child in Texas who needed his sesistance. He asked that the Clarke put the fine at two hundred Clarke put the fine at two hundred clarke put the fine at two hundred to reduce the fine, General Gartrell succeeded in getting sentence suspended for a low days, in getting sentence suspended for a low days, in getting sentence suspended for a low days. Brasher was sent to jail. His attorney stated that a telegram would bring the necessary amount to pay the fine from his wife.

Henry's Carbolic Salve. The best salve used in the world for Cuts Bruises, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and coun terfeits.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS. Two Small Boys Engaged in a Ddel With

Two Small Boys Eugaged in a Ddei With Knives—Other Crimes.

The police department was alive last night.
Drunks and fights were numerous.

Lemmie Deen and 'Gene Ford, two small boys, engaged in a duel with knives on Marietta street, near Barrett's meat shop. Marietta street, near Barrett's meat shop. The boys fell out about a top and The boys fell out about a top and engaged in a fisticuff which amused the crowd sitting around. Ford was too much for Dean, and when Dean Ford was too much for Dean, and when Dean resulted that fact he pulled his knife and began cavving Ford. Dock Barrett rushed began cavving Ford. Dock Barrett rushed best to giving young Ford two ugly wounds, to giving young Ford two ugly wounds, to giving young Ford two ugly wounds, be drove his knife blade into Barrett's arm, making an ugly and disagreeable wound.

Collins Johnson, William Marion and Willia Collins Johnson, William Marion and Willia Holbrook, three negro boys about sixteen years of age, made fun for themselves last night by of age, made fun for themselves last night by throwing stones at a white man on Decaure. The boys were apprehended by Pastreet. The boys were apprehended by Pastrelman Moss, and will be tried in police court this morning.

J. A. Apperson visited police headquarters last night and reported that his place had last night and reported that three bench planes, one iron block plane, a hammer, saw, chisel and hatchet had been stolen.

A chicken thief raided H. Weaver's place, as the work of the plane is the

A chicken thier randed and carried dozen fine chickens.

Thomas L. Johnson, at Glendale, had a call

from a thief night before last. Mr. Johnson now wants to recover four head of cattle. A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Meets Her at the Well, Falls in Love and

Weds Her.

A few weeks ago Henry T. Wylie secured employment for a few days at No. 3 engine house.

While at work there he went into Mrs. McKowa's yard after a bucket of water, when he met Miss Victoria McKown. He he met Miss Victoria McKown. He biushed, she blushed, he spoke, she blushed, he spoke, she spoke, he fell in love and she fell in love, and in a pair of minutes the pair were badly gone on a pair of minutes the pair were badly gone on a pair of minutes the pair were badly gone on a pair of minutes the pair were badly gone on a pair of minutes the pair were badly gone on a pair of the pair well of the pair well of the pair well to Miss Effication on a visit to Miss Effication of the pair well to Miss Effication on the pair well to Miss Miss Victoria. The pair well to Miss Victoria. The pair well to Miss Victoria on the pair well to Miss Miss Victoria of the pair well to Miss Miss Victoria of the pair well of the pair

recover.
While enroute to the ordina 7's office, Mr. Wyly
met a Constitution reporter to whom he re met a CONSTITUTION reporter to marked:

"It may cause a big muss, but I am going to "It may to wade through pistols and guas to doit. The combined efforts of all manking couldn't keep me from it now."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In Liver and Kidney Troubles. Dr. O. G. Cilley, Boston, says: "I have used it with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver and kidneys."

The Fall River spinners will never do for basa ball players. They go out on strikes too often.

Nervous Debilitated Men.

Nervous Debilitated Mee.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltato Belt with Bee of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltato Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the specific relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, relief and Debility and Manhood, and all kindred loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troktoration to health, vigor and manhood plete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Belt Co., Mar. mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Mar. ghall, Mich.

Ginger ale is said to be good for the blood. That is the reason why the dude drinks giuger ale. The dude is a blood.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's periumes, tolict soaps and other tollet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce thom superior to any I ever used." Principal depot, 374 and 276 Poarl street, N. V.

Announcement.

The friends of JOHN T. HALL WILL SUPPORT him for Tax Collector. td

I am a candidate for the office of tax collector I am a candidate for the office of tax collector of Fulton county. Having been appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. W. Clayton, and entered upon the duties of the office. My and entered upon the duties of the office of time will be closely occupied with the duties pertaining to it until the time appointed for the election, and will not have but little time to cauvass. taining to it until the time to canvass tion, and will not have but little time to canvass for votes. I therefore respectfully ask may friends and citizens generally to bear me in mind and give me their support for the office on the day of the control of the co election.

Election Wednesday, January 6th, 1886. aug30td

WATCHES,

Diamonds,

≪ART GOODS>>

J. P. Stevens & Co.,

Jewelers.

Fatterson & Bowden, undertakers, Marknamen ouse block. Atlanta. Ga. WANTED-Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DE WEST to consult this column.

COOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS UAE to cent column. ten cent column.

Wanted Eoarders real by savetening to the commodations with first class board and accommodations will please call at 19 touston street. Street at 18 touston street.

Tour AT THE 17 UBBLEFIELD HOUSE, NEXT, Mason, Ga. Terms \$1.50 per day.

Instruction. MEAN'S HIGH SCHOOL, 76. N. FORSYTH ST. Atlanta, Ga.—instruction thorough and practi-Ladies Column.

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED AND curied by artistic workmen, also gid gloves tu th su-tf Groceries.

Groceries.

IN A NEW STORK WITH NEW GOODS, I MEAN to do my part of the business. W. L. Tappen, 48 Peachtree.

My OBJECT 18 TO PLEASE MY CUSTOMERS, T. C. Mayeon, 5 Marietta.

Channel GOODS, FRESH EGGS, BUTFES, Cannel Goods, FRESH EGGS, BUTFES, Thing first class. Prompt delivery, W. L. Tappan, 48 Peachtree.

Potatoes, Cabbage, Roastingeass and Paul kinds of country produce. Canned goods of every variety. Telephone Tappan, 48 Peachtree.

WATENMELONS. HOWARD & CO WILL OPEN ANOTHER of those fine weigns on Friday mercing.



This Fowder never reries. A marvel of purity, except and wholescenesses. More economical than the ordinary kind, and escape be said in than the ordinary kind, and escape to test short commentation with the multitude of low test short weight slum or phosphate powders. Sold only in weight slum or phosphate powders. Sold only in the case. Royal BARING FOWDER CO., 108 Wall street, New York.

HELP WANTED-Male. WANTED AT ONCE - TWO TRAVE'ING salesmen for Georgia and Alabama in the tewing Machine business Answer to Br'scoe Maikham House.

WANTED - FOR THIS CITY AND OTHER good salesmen. Call on or address Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company, 71 Whitehall street.

HELP WANTED-Females. A WHITE WOMAN OF GOOD CHARACTER and willing to work can get a good place at room 20, up stairs 6½ Whitehall street.

WANTED — HANDS TO WORK ON MATply at the Atlanta mattress factory, in the old barracks. Wanted by Kensington art co., Ladies work for us. It is easily learned. WANTED BY KENSINGTON ART CO., LADIES work for us. It is easily learned. All material furnished; fair wages given; work mailed the post paid. For full particulars, address Kensingston Art Roems, 19 Pearl st. Boston, Mass. Box sun tues thu

SITUATIONS WANTED-Males. WANTED-A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN,
who is proficient in short-hand writing, and
slee type writing. Address D., box 513, Atlanta,
21 BE TYPE WITCHING ADDRESS DAY BOX 27 AND ADDRESS OF THE STREET OF THE STR

SITUATIONS WANTED-Females. A WHITE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION TO nurse an infant or take charge of children. Good reference. 174 Davis street. WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED Miscellaneous.

Wanted Second-Hand Scales, will weigh from four to seven hundred. Inquire C. P. Johnson, 50 Decatur street.

Wanted—All The Husks and Wheat tory, No. 7 Culver street, at the old Barracks. 1w Cory, No. 7 Culver street, at the old Barracks. 1w Cents to The Constitution for a book of lot cents to The Constitution for a book of lot irouciad mortgage notes, wairing homestess and the garraishment of wages. WANTED-Agents.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR "DAISY"
skirt and stocking supporters, shoulder braces, soom forms, dress shields, rubber gingham
bibs, aprons, sleeves, infants' dispers, etc. Our
loss agents are making money fast; so can you.
Address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 9 South
Mey street, Chicago. Address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., Aug 16-d 18t-sun tues thu and wky.

ANTED—LADY AGENTS, NOVELTIES IN designs: nothing like them; sell as fast as shown, over 1.00 agents make \$100 monthly; address, Over 1.00 agents make \$000 monthly; address, over 1.00 agents make \$100 monthly; address make \$100 monthly; add

Money Wanted. I WANT TO BORROW MONRY—ANY PERSON a prompt paying customer with good real estate se. by com. with Smith & Dallas, 43 8 Broad street.

Business Opportunities. FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG, it store in Albany, Ga. Good, pure, fresh stock, or store in Albany, Ga. Good, pure, fresh stock, or store in Albany, Ga. Good, pure, fresh stock, or store in the store of the st

LOST.

I ost-A Bunch of Keys Tied Together and get reward.

\$3.000 on october 18F, Sper Cent., For Trippe & Sou, attorneys, 26 East Alabama St. MONEY TO LOAN—MONEY CAN BE BORTowed in sums of \$300 to \$1,000 on Atlanta real
resiste on five years' time, with the privilege of
resiste on five desired by applying to C. P. N.
Barker. 31½ Peachtree.

OLOAN ON APPROVED COMMERCIAL PAPER
Will hold as collateral to notes diamonds for
five jewelry. Chas. C. Nelson, 16½ Whitehall.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause costs sixly cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, postpaid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address. The Constitution. FOR SALE-Building Material.

TUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, KILN DRY dressed flooring, Atlanta Lumber Co., Yards Humphries st., and E. T., V. & Gs. E. R; office, 48 Marietta. FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, ctc.

The large, elegantly furnished houses, Nos. 150 turnished for unfurnished houses, Nos. 150 furnished or unfurnished. Running water on each floor; 25 rooms, completely and elegantly furnished, or will rent unfurnished. Apply on furnished, or will rent unfurnished. Apply on successions. furnished, or will rent unfurnished. Apply on surfact the premises.

FOR RENT-RESIDENCE CORNER FORSYTH and Brotherton, nine rooms, including kitchen, the hand servant rooms. Residence Brotherton near Whitehall street inter rooms including kitchen, beth and servants rooms. Apply to kitchen beth and servants rooms. Apply to the servants of the servants rooms including to the servants of the servants rooms.

FOR RENT-TER SEVEN BOOM HOUSE AND Privilege of a two acre vegetable garden, attached privilege of a two acre vegetable garden, attached ready for use. Call at M. Rich & Broa. dry goods store.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms. RURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY.
St. George Hotel, 16% Whitehall street. WANTED.—Rooms and Houses.

WANTED—WELL LOCATED FRONT EOOM.
Well, Located Front Eoom, and wife terms must be reasonable; relectness exchanged; address W. A. B., box 304, city.

FOR SALE-Real Estate. FOR SALE \$2 BUILDING LOTS-POSITIVELY the last day. Sale closes at 6 p. m. today at 44 Martetts street. Apply early.

T. C. MAYSON, GROCER, PICKLES, ALL KINGS.
T. boucless turkey, duck, woodcock, new mack, canned goods of all kinds, domestic and imported. NOR SALE-SEVERAL IMPROVED BUTTOM land plantations in Mississippi, part of which neity timbered. Apply to Perry Nagent, Balent, september 1988 of the province POR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WEST EXP property—Nest five room cottage centrally ocated. Address P. O. Box 144, Atlanta, Ga-tus thu sun.

E KINNEL, 16 WHITEHALL, OLD HATS, STIFF, soft or beaver, cleaned, died, repaired, shaped lates, New York styles. Satisfaction guaranteed septists.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS & STOCKS,

Office No. 12 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. WANTED—All kinds of state, city and railroad bonds, Kimball house bonds and Central Bank block stock.

W. H. PATTERSON, BOND AND STOCK BROKER;

[34 Pryor Street.] WANTED—Atlanta City bonds, Georgia state 6s, 1889. Georgia rallroad 6s, 1910, 1922. Georgia state 7s, 1886. C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7s.

JAMES' BANK.

Established 1860. DOES AN EXCHANGEAND BANKING EUSIness of all kinds, the same as other banks.
Accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfully
received.; Allows interest on time deposits. Gity
Bollections made free. Open 8 to 4.
19
JOHN H. JAMES, Banker. I. J. Hill, President, | Edw'd 8, McCandless, | A. W. Hill, Cashier. | VicePresident THE

Gate City National Bank OF ATLANTA, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Capital and Surplus \$300.000. Accounts of BANKS, MERCHANTS, CORPOR-ATIONS and INDIVIDUALS respectfully solicted. We have a SAVIN'SS DEPARTMENT in which we issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT hearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST. sug27—d&wky tf fin co

FINANCE AND COMMERCE Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, September 9, 1865. Attianta Bank woods, Attianta

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock NEW YORK, September 9.-The feature in to-

day's stock market has been the trading in Union Pacific, accompanied by a flood of rumors regard. ing the payment of the company's floating debt, the facts about which, as nearly as could be learned during the day, being that Union Pacific had disposed of some securities held by it to banking houses in Boston and here on which it realized about \$6,000,000. This stock opened at 48% and advanced by a little after midday to 51% on the heavy covering of shorts and buying for a turn. Later the stock became feverish and finally weak, closing at 50, with a net advance of 1% per cent. The sales amounted to 107.500 shares out of a total of 313,600. It is understood that the money which is to be replaced by the bonds sold has been borrowed by the company at 3 per cent per annum, while it has sold bonds which bear 6 per cent. The fixed charges will be increased about \$200,000, and there has been much inquiry on the street to know where the company is benefitted, except as it has converted a floating debt into a fixed obligation. There was much surprise expressed at the acknowledgment on the part of the company that the floating debt was as large as stated. The advance in Union Pacific, and with the exception of moderate business in Lackawanna and St. Paul, sales were for small amounts, and in most cases the fluctuations are within a range of about 1 per cent. There was considerable feverishness in the general list after opening, but before the end of the first hour the market became more steady and firm, and so continued until after one o'clock. During the remainder of the day all the earlier advances were lost in the majority of cases, and or some stocks the lowest prices were made near the close. Coalers are higher. Grangers and Van-

W Exchange 6824. Money 14@1. 28mb-tressury bal-Ances: Gain \$151,714,000: currency \$26,650,000. Got-braments strong: 4:223; \$8 108 bid. State bonds

neglected.		
Alan Utass A 3 to # 93	(Mobile & Ohia	12
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do. now 120	Northern Pac	203
do. funding 110	do, preferred	453
B. C. con. Brown 108	Pacific Mail	49
Tennossee (3 †481/4		174
Virginia 66 140	Rich, & Alleghany,	13
Virginia consols †49	Richmond & Dan	65
Chesap'ke & Ohio 7	Rich, & W. P. Ter'l.	29
Chicago & N. W. 95%	Rock Island	118
do. preferred 1241/8	St. Paul.	751
Den & Blo Grande 11	do. preferred	1113
	Texas Pacific	173
	Union Pacific	493
	Wab. St. L. & Pac.	7
L. & Name 4434	do, preferred	135
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this thx-dividend	Cifered Fasked	-00/
	- Carried Factories	

TER COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLASTA, September 9, 1885.

New York-A dull feeling prevailed throughout the forenoon, but toward the close a better tone was developed, which carried prices a fraction Net receipts for four days 31,237 bales, against

25,953 bales last year; exports 11,314 bales; [last year 8,199 bales; stock 144,761 bales; last year 121,012

п	Dales.				
	Below we give the	oper	ning and clos	ing qu	iota-
1	ions of cotton futur	res in	New York to-	lay:	
	OPENED		CLOSE	D.	
ĸ	September 9.64@	9.56			9.60
	October 9 47@	9.48	October	9 310	9.53
	November 9.48@	9.50	November		
B	December 9.50@	9 53	December	9.550	9.56

Closed firm; sales 68,200 bales. Local-Cotton closed at the following prices Goes middling 90; middling 8%c; iew middling

The following is our statement of :	escalpta	and
RECKIPPE.		
By WILON	7	
Air-Line Railroad	1	
Georgia Railroad	61	
Usutral Kallroad	20	
Western and Atlantic Bailrosd	-	
Wast Point Railroad	51	
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	21	
Seorgia Pacific Raffroad	-	
Total	161	
Bacaipta previously	450	
macother hard tomera	400	
Total	611	
Biock September 1	433	
	-	
Grand total		1,911
		ASPAR.

1,029 MEW YORK, September 9-The Post's cotton market report says. The uncertainty as to the tenor of the agricultural department's report,

erice quiet. Futures were first raised 3.24 100, but buyers kept back, and the advance was most'y est. At the decline buyers returned, and then ensued a second improvement of s-160; At the third call 2,600 bales November were bought at 0.48, (00 December at 9.52 and 100 February at 0.69 September was offered at 9.85 October 9.50 and January 9.60. Futures closed firm 5@7-100 higher than yesterday; sales 45,500 bales.;

LIVERPOOL, September 9—Noon—Gotton, good business at unchanged prices; middling uplands 57-16; middling orleans 5%; sales 10.000 bales; speculation and export 2.500; receipts 4.000; American 2.900; uplands low middling clause September delivery 5 22-64, 5 23-64; September and October delivery 5 19-64, 5 20 64; October and November delivery 5 16-64, 5 17-64; November and December delivery 5 16-64, 5 17-64; Powember and December delivery 5 18-64; January and March delivery 5 18-64; January and March delivery 5 18-64, 5 19-64; February and March delivery 5 18-64; September 3-2-200 p. m.—Sales of American 8,000 bales; uplands low middling clause September delivery 5 27-64, seilers; September and October delivery 5 20-64, seilers; September and December delivery 5 17-64, value; November and December delivery 5 17-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 17-64, sellers; January and March delivery 5 21-64, sellers; Horemary 3 27-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 23-64. By Telegraph.

b 2es, scheme and the sellers; futures quiet.

LIVERPOOL, September 9-4:00 p.m.—Uplands Itw middling clause September idelivery 5 23-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 21-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 17-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 17-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 17-64, value; February and March delivery 5 21-64, value; March and April delivery 52-24, value; April and May 5 24 64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, September 9—Cotton steady; sales 876 bales; middling uplands 10; middling Orleans 10%; net receipts none; gross 516; consolidated ust receipts 8,203; exports to Great Britain 1,934; to

GALVESTON, September 9—Cotton steady; mid-ditny 9 3 16; net receipts 3,136 bales; gross 3,130; soles 1,418; stock 12,031. NORFOLK, September 9 - Ootton easy; mid-ling 94; net, receips 118 bales; gross 118; stock 12; cales 84. WILMINGTON, September 9—Cotton steady; micdlins 9; net receipts 194 bales; gross 194; sales none: stock 828. SAVANNAH, September 9-Cotton steady; mid-dir; 815-16; net receipts 3,520 bales; | gross 3,520; sales 90; stock 16,138.

NEW ORLEARS, September 9 - Ootton weak; micding 9 3-16; net receipts 280 bales; gross 479; tale; 500; stock 10,222; exports coastwise 199. MOBILE, September 9—Cotton dull and nomi-al; midding 94: net receipts 303 bales; gross 353; sles none: stock 1.887; exports coastwise 88. MEMFHIS, September 9--Cotton quiet; middling 1/4: net receipts 268 bales; shipments 15; sales 100; took 2,101. AUGUSTA, September 9-Cotton quiet; middling

CHARLESTON, September 9 — Octon firmer, midding 9: not receipts 1,016 bales; gross 1,010; sales 300; stock 6,521; exports coastwise 1,365.

THE CHICAGO MARKET,

Features of the Specalative Movemen & in Grain and Freduce. By telegraph to The Constitution.

UHICAGO, September 9-The wheat market ruled strong to-day on firmer cables and rainy weather broughout the northwest. A frantic desire on the part of shorts to cover was shown early in the session, and prices were marked up 1/2 at a jump at the opening until October option, which closed t 79%c last night, had touched 30%, when a reac. tion to 793/40 ensued, followed by a strong rally to sic and succeeded by a relapse to 80%c, where the market closed on the regular board. In the afternoon the feeling continued firm, and the latest trading was a shade higher. Buying orders from the outside were more numerous, and the local bull element appeared to be more materialized. greater strength being shown than for some time past. Receipts continue moderately fair with a comparatively free outward movement.

Bad weather had its effect also on the corn man ket, and an advance of 1/2c was obtained and partially sustained. Cats ruled firmer with an improved demand

near options showing an advance of 1/88%c. Provisions ruled a shade firmer, but showed no appreciable advance at the close.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, MTC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, Saptember 9, 1885. The following quotations indicate the Sustan tiens on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

Opening Righest Lewest Olering 79% 79% 79% 79% 80% 79% 80% October 79% 7978 PORK. GLEAR BIR SIDES.

5 80 5 83 5 80 5 82% 5 84% 5 75 Flour, Grain and Meal. Flour, Grain and Ficel.

ATLANTA, September 9—Flour-Bost patent \$5.25 @Ff.09; extra fancy \$5.75@\$5.00; fancy \$5.25@\$5.50; extrafamily \$5.00@\$5.25; choice family \$4.75@\$5.00; family \$4.25@\$4.50; extra \$4.00@\$44.55. Wheat.—No. 2 red \$1.67; No. 3 do. \$1.04. Bran—Large macks \$55: small \$1.00. Corn Meal—67c; bolted 67c. cfrits—\$3.75@\$4.00. Corn—\$1. Charica white 70c; No. 2 white 66c: No. 2 white mixed 65c; No. 2 mixed 64c. Oats—Red rust proof 14@45c; No. 2 mixed 400. Ryc, Georgia \$1.10; Tennessee \$1.00. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.00; small bales \$1.00; No. 1, large bales, \$1.00; small bales \$50. Poss—Red 75c; clay \$1.00; mixed 75 c. Barley, \$1.25.

HALTIMONE, September 9—Fisur* steady and

clay \$1.00: mixed 75c. Barley, \$1.25.

HALTIMORN, September 9-#35ur* steady and fairly active: Moward street and watern superfine \$2,00648.40; extra \$3,50,984.10; family \$4.50,655.00; city mile superfune \$3,00,984.10; family \$4.50,655.00; city mile superfune \$3,00,984.10; family \$4.50,665.75; kie brands \$4.50,984.62. Wheat, southern fitmer; western higher, closing easy; southern red 96,931; amben 1556; ko. 1 Marviand 97% bid; No. 2 western winter red spot 89% bid. Gorn, southern bigher with a good inquiry; western higher and dull; southern white 52,968; yellow 52,953.

dull; southern white 52,65; yellow 52,655.

NEW YORK, September 9—"Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra \$2.50,354.00; good to choice \$4.6,685.00. Wheat, spot advanced 1,31½0; closing heavy; ungraded red 75,289; No. 2 red 91½ in elevator: September 991/4,392; October 211/4,693½. Corn. spot 1/4,6/40 better; ungraded 491/4 51½; No. 2 41½ 61,9½ in elevator: September 191/4 41½; October 501/4,6/50½. Oats, spot 1/4,31½0 better; No. 2 29½. Bops dull and nominal; common to choice 7,6/15.

to choice 7@15.

CHICAGO, September 9—Flour unchanged. Whest very unsettled; closed 1e higher than yesterday; No. 2 September 7%2@80; October 7%2@81; November 81%2@82%; No. 2 Ted 83%. Corn stronger; closed %(3)%c higher; cash 44%; September 41%2%45%; October 43%2%45%; November 40%2%41.

No. 2 Cash 25% September 25%263%; October 25%26224.

8T. LOUIS, September 9—Flour unchanged; family \$3.50@\$3.65. Wheat excited, closing 13/40-3/40 above yesterday; No. 2 red fall cash \$3/4/235; September 873/68734; October 837/69034. Corn higher at d firm; No. 2 mixed cash 41041/4; September 403/4; October 33%. Oats higher but slow; No. 2 mixed cash 3/40/44. 40%; October 33%. Oats higher but slow; and mixed cesh 24624%.
CINCINNATI, September 9—Flour unchanged; tanly 45.90 264.15; fancy \$1.4064.60. Wheat, do. 2 red winter 87.688. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 45%. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 25627.

LOUISVILLE, September 9-Grain firm. Whost,

ATLANTA, September 9 — Coffee — Fancy Rio 12g. 12 : choice!! 13:15(c) : prime 10:310%; tafr 2:393/4c; ordinary 8:36%. Sugar — Cut load, buls. and halves, 55/490; powdered, barrels, 8/490; strandard gran ulated 80; standard A 7%39/4c; off A 7%0; white extra C 70; yellow do. 63/4c; yellow C 6%C. Syrups — New Orieans fancy kettle 55c; choice kettle 80c; prime rettle 45c; choice centrifugal 45c; prime cut 25:397c; fair do. 7/433c; fancy sugar syrup 50c; do. choice 45c; do. prime 30:333. Teas—Black 40:330; green 40:360. Nutmens 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12e. Olimanon 2co. Sago 80c. Airlean ginger 15c. Mans 200. Pepper 30c. Crackers—Milk 7/4c; Roston butser 60; peerl syrier 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X X do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; X x do. 53. Gaudy—Asoured 6/4c; X soda 6/4c; Y rightia 80c. Cheese—Full Cream 13c; factor 6/4c; Y rightia 80c. Cheese—Full Cream 13c; factor 6/4c; Prime 74(-6/4c) 4/4c; A x do. 5/4c; A x do. 6/4c; A x do.

fair 2 @25; cemmon to good common 15,822 Rice scive: Louisiana 5½; o.dinary to good 4,85%. CINCINNATI September 9—Sagarfirm. hards refned 7,87%; New Orleans 5@6.

CHICAGO, September 9—Sugar strong and high-er; granulated 7%; standard 4 7. Provisions.

CFICAGO, September 9—Mess pork, cash \$3.752
\$8.80; October \$8.7628.822½; November \$8.72½6
\$8.80. Lard quiet and steady; cash 6.22½66.27½; Sovember 6.156.6.17½. Boxed
means firm; dry salted shoulders 8.99@4.00; short
rib 5.77½65.60; short clear 6.1826.20.

NEW YORK, September 9—Pork about steady
and quiet; mess spot \$10.00@\$10.50 for inspected.
Middles dull; long clear 6. Lard opened 2 points
bigher and closed weak with the advance lost;
vectern steam spot 6.50@6.55; September 6.45.
LOUISVILLE, September 9—Provisions steady.
Mess pork \$10.28. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.35; clear
fides 6.90; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs 6.40; clear
fides 6.90; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs 6.40; clear
fides 6.90; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs 6.40; clear
fides 6.90; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs 6.40; clear
fides 6.90; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs 6.40; clear
fides 6.90; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs 6.40; clear
fides 6.90; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs 6.40; clear
fides 6.90; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs 6.40; clear
fides 6.90; shoulders 4.80; hsms, sugar cured, 10½9

11. Lerd, choice leaf, 8½.

ST. LOUIS, September 9—Provisions casier. Pork

ST. LOUIS, September 9—Provisions easier. Pork \$9.46(\$9.50. Bulk meats, long clear 5.70; short clear 6.10. Bacon, long clear 6 20(\$3.25; short rib 6 45@6 50; short clear 6.65@6.75; hams 10 @12. Land, 6.25 bid.

ATLANTA, September 9 Bellies 7%c; clear rib sides t%@"c. Bacon — Snoniders 7%c. Sugar-pured bars, large average, 12012%c; small do. 13c. Lard-Leni tierces, 839%; refined 7%@7%c. CINCINNATI, September 9—Pork dull at \$9.37\fo. Lard firm at 6.20. Bulk meets, shoulders 3\fo.63\fo.80. Becon quiet; shoulders 4\fo.62 short ribs 6\fo.64; short clear 6\fo.64.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, September 9 - Market steady. Comwhisky, rectified \$1.00@\$1.40: rye, rectified \$1.10@\$1.50: rye and Bourbon modium \$1.50@\$2.50; rue, rectified, \$1.10@\$1.50; rye and Bourbon modium \$1.50@\$2.50; run, rectified, \$1.20@\$1.57; New England \$1.70@\$2.50; 8t. Croix \$4.00; Jamaica \$3.50@\$4.50; gln, domestic, \$1.50@\$2.50; imported \$5.00@\$4.50; Cognachrandy, domestic, \$1.50@\$2.50; imported \$5.00@\$4.50; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, \$1.73; apple and peach brandy \$2.00@\$3.50; cherry and zinger brandy \$1.00@\$1.50; ror wine \$1.50@\$6.00; catawha \$1.35; scuppernong \$1.00@\$1.55; catawha \$1.35; Scuppernong \$1.00@\$1.55; Cincinnat, \$1.50@\$1.50; cin CINCINNATI, September 9 Whisky weak; fin-

hed goods \$1.00. ST. LOUIS, September 9-Whisky steady at \$1.08, CHICAGO September 9 - Whisky nominal at \$1.10

Fruits and Confectioneries

Maval Stores WILMINGTON, September 9 — Turpentins firm at 31; rosin dull; strained 373/2; good strained 30; tar firm at \$1.30; crude turpentine steady; hards \$1.10; yellow dip and virgin \$1.60.
SAVANNAH. September 9—Turpentine quiet at \$11/2; sales 100 barrels; rosin quiet; strained and good strained 95@\$1.02/2; sales — barrels. CHARLESTON, September 9—Turpentine dull at 11½; rosin quiet; strained 90; good strained 95. NEW YORK, September 9-Rosin dull at \$1.02 \$1.10; turpentine steady at 34%.

Hardware Hardware,
ATLARTA September 9—Market steady." Harza
shoes \$4.00; mnle shoes \$5.00; horse-shoe nalla 19%
\$30. Iron-bound hames \$4.00. There-chains 30\$
70. Ames shovels \$1.00. Spade \$9.09313.30, Axes
\$7.00310.30 \$4.00. Cotton cards \$4.00,\$5.00. Wel.;
buckets \$4.00. Cotton rops 16. Sweds 2ron 561
rolled (or merchant bar) 2% rate. Cast-stead 150Sails \$2.40. Gildden barbed wire, galvaniced, \$35
fix; painted 50. Powder, ride \$4.90; hissing \$2.78.
Ber-land 78; anot \$1.85.

Country Progness ATLASTA September 9 - Eggs 200 Butter— Jersey 25@80c; choice Transses 16@2°c; fother gredes 10@35c. Poultry—Young blicksum 12% 30c; strictly choice 20@2c; hens 25@23; 250m 30; cucks 20c. Irish Potators—22.00 while 3 west 20-tators—66@70c Honey—3;rained \$6112%; in the comb 12%c. Cuicne-\$2.00@32.25 Gabbara-2c.

Live Stock. ATLANTA, September 9 - Dealers report a good trade in live stock. The following prices are current to-day; Horses, plug, 86:84119; good medium \$125:6215; cond drawing \$17:63225; extra good drawing \$25:62520. Mutes, good unclum \$125:65215; extra medium \$150:65175; extra \$170:652.55 CINCINNATI, September 9—Rogs 3rm; commor and light \$3.75@24.75; packing and butchers \$4.25 @24 80

"AVLANTA September 9-Listher-Harket weedy S. D. 20205; P. D. 112340; best 25225e; whiteoal sole 40c bernam seather 2023c; blant nover 45-540 ATLANTA, September 9-Bagging-Jute, 134 be tic; 13c bs 103cc. Ties-Delta \$.35; arrow \$1.31; piece 2 \$1.15.

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OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, August 29th, 1885.

WI HEFEAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Atlanta National Pank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulion, and state of Georgia, has compiled with all the provisions of the "act of congress to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," approved July 12th, 1882.

Now, therefore, I, John L, Langworthy, deputy and setting compiroller of the currency, hereby certify that "The Atlanta National Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and the state of Georgia, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely; until close of business on September 2, 1906.

In testimony whereof witness my band and seal of office, this "9th day of August, 1835.

L, L, LANGWORTHY,
Deputy and acting Comptroller of the Currency. WASHINGTON, August 20th, 1885. Deputy and acting Comptroller of the Currency.

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Chief Joy The store Real esta Mr. E. T.

It is atato Mesars. Par and R. H. Kn fabing, yester

office he ever Captain W

The Sudden Mangum, dre As the w

and had the

ere always

DEAT

aving them in Jacksonville, Ills. He visited veral places, and two or three weeks ago, soming dissatisfied with his wild rovings, ded to return home. At Henderson, Hayles met James Osborn, an old Atlanta and, who had left home last April on a piller trip. The two boys heavided a fraught.

nilar trip. The two boys boarded a freight in and stole a ride to Nashville, Tenn. anday night they got upon the top of a pas-ager coach and lay down. Both fell saleap, it Osborn fell off the car belore the train got rom under the depot. He was y injured and is now in the hospital hat place. When near Reynolds's station, miles from Nashville, Hayles fell off and killed. No bones were broken and no sees were found upon the body except at contusion upon the left temple. His mine were taken to Nashville and tonight father telegraphed that they be forwarded tlants.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

entlemen Who Hold Atlanta's Purse Strings in Regular Session ard of aldermemmet in regular sterday morning. rman Mecasim presided, and Alderman lell, Cooper, Gramling and Hutchison

board concurred in the action of the put down two crossings on Merritt's ne, at Collins street, the cost not to d the hauling and selling of old crosssidewalk and curbing on Jones street, shington to Capitol avenue, at cost of

journal of the last meeting was read

down crossing on Boulevard at street, and across Houston at the , and across Jackson at Houston ar Forest avenue, from Collins street guttering, at a cost of \$23.

J. A. Lyon \$30 damages to lot, gradow J. H. Porter to connect with sewe heat and Pryor street without cost.

The marshal to deduct the tax on

from the fi. fa. in his hends
Mrs. S. S. Jones, the same
seen improperly given in.
and H. A. Rucker \$45 paid for lot at ption of the ordinance and of to pave with belgian blocks Hous-from Peachtree to Pryor street. Calhoun street to Hunter with the

when other work assigned has be rd postponed action on laying curb-catur street from Daniel to Cornelia il a grade has been established. ed action on laying curbing on eet between Marietta and Luckie, rkham street from Elliott to Man-on Bell street from Decetur to Fill-t release for claims for damages is ifactory to city attorney. I action on placing crossings cor-hid Martin streets, across Peters

referred to the engineer for the iter of repairing the sewer at the atler and Harris street. roll, amounting to \$51,919.07, was

day Judge Clarke, on the meeting of court, appointed Colonel S. B. Spentre as solicitor pro tem during the of Solicitor Glenn. Danded cases were postponed until the farm of the court. The most famous is the case against the editors of the for libel.

or libel.

position of jail cases was begun and
catinued until next Monday, when
docket will be taken up, the ases
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rding to published order.

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FAE CONSTITUTION

EVENTS FOR TODAY, SEPT. 10, 1885

THROUGH THE CITY. Mewalk Paragraphs Picked Up All Over

Recorder Anderson is at Clayton court. Chief Joyner will return home Monday. The stores of the Jews will be closed today. Real estate men say that rents are getting

Capital ladge, I. O. O. F., held an interest-ing meeting last night.

The Gate City street car stables, on Fort It is stated that Mr. Bussey will start a strew hat factory in this city.

Mostrs. Park Woodward, A. M. Perkerson and R. E. Knepp went out to the paper mill, fabing, yesterday. Inspector Whiteside, who has been looking ever the Atlanta postoffice, says it is the best office he ever examined.

Captain W. H. Brotherton is the father of a handsome fat son. Master Brotherton made his advent Saturday night. He tipped the beam at 11 pounds. This is the captain's

The Sudden Death of William Mangum or Bow Seven Eleven Last Night. Late last night a negro boy named William Mangum, dropped dead on old Wheat street. Mangum lived on Ivy street, and pesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock he left reteries afternoon about 4 o clock no let-ha home to go on a visit to some one on row "sleven seven," on old Wheat street. When he reached the row he threw his hands up and said: "I'm done dead." As the words passed from his lips he sank to

per Haynes will hold an inquest today. Only a few days ago a negro woman dropped

THE RING-LEADER CAUGHT, ott Crawford, Marietta's Meanest Negro,

Marietta is known as a dry town, but there ere always plenty to drink if one knows the The good citizens of that pleasant little

The good citizens of that pleasant little village have been greatly annoyed by negroes retailing liquor on the siy. It was known that Scott Crawford, a notoriously mean negro, was the ringleader. A few days ago Deputy Marshal Manning and Deputy Shariff Walker secured evidence against Crawford which they felt satisfied would convict him. He was arrested and given a having before the commissioner at Marietta. Crawford owned up and gave the names of all the negroes who had been assisting him in muning the jug line. Crawford was brought to Atlanta today and confined in the Falton county jail to await his trial in the United by jail to await his trial in the United les court. He tells some interesting stories

Im Osborn Injured and Will Hayles Killed

Will Hayles, a young boy who lived at 23 Stonewall street, this city, left home several menths ago for a trip through the was. He fell in with Forepaugh's

ded to return home. At Henderson, Hayles met James Osborn, an old Atlanta who had left home last April on a ar trip. The two boys boarded a freight and stole a ride to Nashville, Tenn. unday night they got upon the top of a pas-erger coach and lay down. Both fell sales, ad daborn fell off the car before the train got ally from under the depot. He was considerred and is now in the hospital ce. When near Reynolds's station, rom Nashville, Hayles fell off and No bones were broken and no were found upon the body except a contusion upon the left temple. His were taken to Nashville and tonight her telegraphed that they be forwarded

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ial from the June calendar coming up
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orphiss, colored, was yesterday conletterny from the house and sentencthe or twelve menths in the chain-

LOVE CAUSED IT ALL

JOHN R. SHELTON BLOPES WITH

The Bride's Father and Brother Object to the Match and try to Break it Off-After! the Marriage They Visit Shelton's House and a Dissertous Fight Occurs, Miss Ida Maxwell, a pretty brunette of six-

teen summers, eloped with John Shelton, a painter, yesterday afternoon, and soon after the couple reached the groom's home the father and brother of the bride called and engaged in a difficulty with the groom which will result in the death of the brother and the probable imprisonment of the father.

The marriage was both sensational and ronantic and the difficulty consequent upon it was dramatic and deplorable.

The bride is the daughter of Jarvis R. Maxwell, who lives at No. 1 Elliott street. For some time past she and Shelton have been

some time past she and Shelton have been

ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED,
but the father was violently opposed to the
union, and weeks ago informed his daughter
that she could never marry Shelton as long
as he could prevent it. He even forbade her
seeing him again or holding another conversation with him, but the daughter, unmindful
of her father's orders, continued to cherish
the highest feelings of love for
Shelton, and made it convenient to
see him, both away from home, and at home
when her father was absent at his daily work.
The young lady's brother, Madison D. Maxwell, knew that his father objected to Shelton
as a son-in-law, and with equal warmth he as a son-in-law, and with equal warmth he was opposed to him for a brother-in-law. On last Sunday Shelton called to

and was met at the front door by young Maxwell who ordered him to leave the place Maxwell was ordered nim to leave the place and never return again. Shelton, of course, left, but when the young lady, who was ex-pecting him, heard of what had transpired at the door she became very indignant and quarrelied considerably with her brother. During the quarrel she informed him that she loved Shelton better than she loved her entire family, and that she intended to marry him if she died for it. Some time Monday she man aged to communicate with Shelton, and it is thought that they then came to an under-standing as to an elopement. On Tuesday the brother ascertained that his sister was seri-

kill her and Shelton both if necessary, to pre-vent their marriage. The young lady, it ap-pears, knew her brother better than any one else knew him. She gave his threat a con-

else knew him. She gave his threat a consideration, and then securing his pistol hid it. Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, Maxwell left his place of business on Peters street and went to his home, and began talkng to his sister about Shelton. He again old her that he would kill Shelten in order o prevent the wedding. In the meantime, lowever, Maxwell ascertained that his sister

"If you don't give it to me, Ide," said Max-ell, losing his temper, "I'll cut your Some one who was present induced the coung lady to give her brother the pistol. He

LOCK HER UP IN A ROOM nrst, and approaching the proprietor, said:

"Have you any guns?"
"What kind?" asked the storekeeper.
"Pocket guns. A man has threatened to kill me and I want to be healed when the

pistol seemed to suit Shelton's fancy, and

INTO HIS HIP POCKET HE WALKED OUT. Soon after, Shelton and Miss Maxwell celled upon Ordinary Calboun and asked for a marriage license. The frail, small girlish locking lady, aroused Judge Calboun's auspi-

cions, and he questioned them closely. They both admitted that they were running away, but the young lady avered most positively that she was eighteen years of age. This removed all obstacles in the way, and Judge Cathoun issued the license. As Shelton loft the office, however, he requested Judge Cathoun to keep the matter a secret. Having secured the license, Shelton and the young-lady entered a buggy and drove to Rev. Dr. Norcross' residence, at West End. They stopped the buggy before the yard gate and, apringing out, ran into the house. As they passed through the yard they cast furtive yard they cast furtive

breeze, and clung closely to the young man. Both looked over their shoulders towards the door and the street, but no one came to predoor and the street, but no one came to pre-vent the wedding, and Dr. Norcross made the twain one. The young lady bore up remark-ably well during the ceremonies, add an-swered the questions propounded by the min-

swered the questions propounded by the minister in

ACLEAR, DISTINCT AND AUDIELE VOICE.

But the instant Dr. Norcross pronounced them
man and wife she gave way, and throwing
her arms about a lady's neck, who was present, cried copiously. Shelton then told Dr.
Norcross that he had run away with the
young lady, but the information was useless,
as the doctor had already ascertained that
tact.

soct.
Soon after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Shelton got in the buggy and drove back to the city. They went to Shelton's mother's home, No. 73 Davis street. Mrs. Shelton has a great number of friends residing near her, and when they sacertrined that her only son had just married romantically, they began calling. A large number of ladies called and the bride and groom

py. But it was cut short by the horriste tragedy that ensued.

Soon after the young lady left home, her brother, Mait Maxwell, ascertained that she was away. Instantly he surmised that she had gone to marry Shelton. This aroused the brother's auger to its highest pitch, and he started out to find his sister. He drove about the city for some time without ascertaining anything. He then went to Shelton's home and knocked. Mrs. Kennon, who was present, answered the summons.

"Is Mr. Shelton in?" asked Maxweil.

"No, sir," answered the lady.

"When will he is back?"

"I don't know, sir?"

"Did he appear excited when he lett?" saked Maxweil, determined to ascertain all he could.

indignart. "Oh, nothing!" answered Maxwell, as he

house saw and recognized them and instantly announced their coming. Shelton was rather anticipating something of the kind and quickly stepped into the hallway, closely followed by his bride. As they stepped into the hall Maxwell and his son entered the front door and before any one present could realize what had occurred, Shelton and old man Maxwell were engaged in a terrible fight. The bride tried to rush between her husband and her father but was thrown headlong across the ballway by the relling, surging fighters. The difficulty created a stampede among the ladies present, and screaming leadly

THEY RUSHED OUT OF THE HOUSE. The son took his stand in the doorway and watched his father and his sister's husban fight until, still fighting they entered the parlor. The screaming of the ladies was heard some distance and in an incredably short space of time a crowd of men, women and children began congregating about the gate Some one started in, but no n instant young Marone started in, but in an instant young Max-well faced the crowd and drawing two pistols, "Stand back. This is our fight and I'll kill

The sight of the two pistols in the hands of a med, determined man caused the crowd to obey. The bride, seeing the crowd outside, RUSHED UPON THE VERANDAH.

and began calling for help. She begged those outside to come to her husband's rescue, de claring that he was being killed. Several gentlemen started in, but again young Maxwell presented his two guns and told them to step. Again the crowd fell back. The bride continued to call loudly for help. She was standing inside, shricking at the top of her voice, but no one dared enter the gate. Finally the brother turned upon the sister, and placing a pistol close to her face, yelled loud enough for the crowd to hear: "Stop your yelling, or I'll kill you!" The young lady, bowever, continued to beg

the crowd to come to her husband's help. Mr J. D. Dodd and Mr. A. Pound, followed by several gentlemen, started in but in an in-

MAXWELL COVERED RACH ONE with a pistol and yelled:
"Stop, or I'll shoot."
The crowd could plainly hear the racket

The crowd could plainly hear the racket on the inside of the house, but they were powerless to enter. Some one started for police headquarters for help, but finding a telephone near by called an officer in that way. The bride's cries again aroused the brother and again he presented the pistol. This frightened her and she sprang from the verandah, a diatance of five feet, and ran around the house. About this time old man Maxwell conquered Shelton, and coming out, followed his daughter around the house. Young Maxwell, seeing his father leave the room, thought

leave the room, thought
HE HAD PINISHED SHELTON,
and as the father disappeared around the
house after his daughter the son was heard to say: "You have finished him. Now we will He then descended from the porch. Just at

this moment a man unknown to the crowd sprang over the fence and calling to the crowd to follow, started towards the house. Maxwell seeing the man advencing stopped and began to raise a pistol, but before he could bring it un the war branch aim on ma near with a hammer. The lick was followed in a second by another, and then Maxwell sank to the ground with a groan. The crowd rushed in and succeeded in overpowering old man Maxwell in a minute. About this time Officers Grean, West, Clark and Joyner, who were dispatched from police headquartoys in answer to the telephone call, appeared and took old man Maxwell in charge. The young man WAS LYING ON THE GROUND

in an invensible condition. Dr. Lester was quickly called in and at once ascertained that while part of the crowd remain-While part of the crowd remain-ed about the Maxwells, others rush-ed into the bouse to ascertain the damage done. Shelton was found lying the damage done. Shelton was found lying on the floor senseless. His clothing was almost tern away. His body was bathed in blood, and his wife, who had escaped her father, was lying across his prostrate body begging him to speak to her. At first it was thought that he had been killed, but in a minute he showed signs of life and in a short time was up. He had been badly battered. His face was terribly disfigured and his head cut in three or four places, but no sarious damage. in three or four places, but no serious damage was done him.
Old man Maxwell was conducted to the city prison and locked up. His son, unconscious,

PLACED ON A WAGON and bauled to the prison, where Drs. Lester and Van Goddsnoven attended him. When the blood was washed from his head, it was found that his skull was fractured in two places, and four other wounds were found. The physicians quickly pronounced his condition hopeless. The haumer had knocked the skull m on top of the head, and

hnocked the skull m on top of the head, and had crushed it in near the right temple. The physicians say that death is inevitable within the next twenty-four hours. After the wounds were dressed Maxwell's wife and sister came to see hum. Late last night he was removed to his home to die.

The young lady, whose marriage caused the fatal trouble, is pretty, has black eyes, black heir. She is quite small and quite intelligent. Last night she said:

"I am so serry it has all happened, but I love John. He is good and noble, and papa and brother had no right to object. Oh, I do hope brother is not hurt." She is devoted to her husband.

Her father is about forty-eight years of

Her father is about forty-eight years of age. He is well known in Atlants, and is a fine plasterer, He has considerable property. He is the father of six children. After he was looked

ther of eix children. After he was locked up his little six year-old son was admitted to the cell, and remained with him all night. Mr. Maxwell said of the affair:

"The child is only sixteen, and I had a right to object. Shelton drinks, and I don't wast him for a son-in-law. I did not go there for a trouble, but to get my daughter and take her home. No one regrets this more than I. I never went there armed. Neither did my son. My son did not hold the crowd at bay while I whipped Shelton. I whipped him with my fist. I never fouched him with anything else. Why, when I went into the house Shelton part a pistel in my face and snapped it four or five times, but it wouldn't go off."

Shelton is just twenty-two. He is a fine painter and sale to take care of a wife. He supports an sged mother and sister. He says: "I love that girl. She loves me and I was right in marrying her. The old man and his son threatened my life. I am ready to answer any charge they, can bring against me. When the old man came in he had a pistel in his hand and three would have a het

When the old man came in he had a pistol in his hand and tried to shoot me. The son had one in each hand and they would have shot me had not my wife run between us."

The officers got a pistol off young Maxwell, and found three in the crowd.

At half-past three this morning Maxwell was barely alive. Dr. Howell and Dr. Lester were with him. Dr. Howell has discovered six wounds on Maxwell's head and says each wound is accompanied with a fracture of the akull. His death is looked for every minute. At 2 o'clock the father was taken from prison by an officer and escorted home to see his son die. Dr. Howell says Maxwell cannot possibly live till 8 o'clock.

The most careful investigation by the officers fails to me.

MR. FREEMAN'S WILL.

A LIVELY CONTEST TO BE HAD

Mr. Ed Freeman, One of the Sour, Asks the Ap-pointment of a Baceiver-The Executors, Mesars, J. S. Iverson and David Free-

man, Opposing the Motion The estate of the late Mr. J. C. Freeman is be brought into court because of a difference between the heirs which it seems impos-

sible to adjust otherwise. Mr. Freeman had four children, Mr. David Freeman who farms in Merswether and Pike counties, Mr. Ed Freeman, who farms in Bartow county, Mr. J. C. Freeman of the firm of Freeman & Crankshaw of this city, and Mrs. J. S. Iverson, who was Miss Fanny Freeman. In a will executed on the 31st of August last, Mr. Freeman bequeathed his propcrty equally to his children, with the proviso that any money advanced to either of the children should be deducted from the proper share of the estate when divided. On the 29th of August Mr. Freeman executed a deed of trust to Mr. J. S. Iverson for his four-fifths interest in the business of J. P. Stevens & Co. Yesterday Mr. Ed. Freeman through his

atterneys, Judge. Cunningham and Hoke Smith, had served on Mr. J. S. Iverson and Mr. David Freeman, the executors of the will, copies of a bill in equity asking the setting aside of the deed of trust and the appointment of a receiver to manage the interest of which it disposes. The case is set for a hearing be fore Judge Hammond next Saturday.

A representative of The Constitution, meeting Mr. Ed Freeman, asked what was the occasion of the proceedings he had instituted, He said he was reluctant to speak of the matter, but as it had gone to the public re-cords he would give his position. Said he "All I want to do is to PROTECT MY RIGHTS.

PROTECT MY RIGHTS.

I am very sorry that these proceedings are necessary. I was not informed of my father's illness until a day before he died. I was with him at his death. A day or two afterwards Mr. Iverson came to me and asked me to sign a paper authorizing him and my brother, Mr. David Freeman, to act as executors of my father's will. That was the first I knew of the existence of a will. I declined to sign the paper until I knew what the will was, and when I read that I declined, because I don't think my the will was, and when I read that I de-clined, because I don't think my rights are properly protected in it. Mr. Iverson and my prother Dave are the executors. They have together and separately the most arbitrary and unlimited powers to dispose of the property as they may see fit and to reinvest the proceeds. There is no time set for them to close up the estate. I do not think Mr. Iverson is responsible for the think Mr. Iverson is responsible for the execution of such a trust. I do not attack his honesty, but I say that he has no resources to make him responsible for any waste or mistake in the managemen of the estate. I began by attacking the deed of trust giving him control of my father's interest in the business of J. P. Stovens & Co. I want a receiver appointed for that interest and to close out the entire estate. Mr brother, J. C. Freeman, Jr., and I think interest and to close out the entire estate. Mr brother, J. C. Freeman, Jr., and I think that our interests are in joopardy and we merely seek to protect them. We have offered to let David Freeman close out the estate alone for he has property enough to make him responsible. We have further offered to leave the case to the arbitration of any three unprejudiced mea and to let them name every one of the arbitrators. We are willing to pay Mr. Iverson whatever his remuneration as executor would

whatever his remuneration as executor would be. We only ask protection."

"Do you propose to fight the will end the used on any other ground."

"Yes, I don't think my father was in any condition to make a will. Several days before this will was made Judge Lochrane was sent for to write my father's will, and when he saw for to write my father's will, and when he saw him he said it would be a shame to have a man in such a con-dition to sign a will. When the will was written it was prepared in anthe will was written it was prepared in another room and my father was propped up in bed to sign it. It is nothing like his usual signature, though I am reliably informed that he wrote it. Besides this, I contend that he had no right to dispose of this property. It had no right to dispose of the property. It belonged to my mether. My father did business with the banks here and in New York 25 J. C. Freeman, sgent. This property came by my mether and my father had no right to dispose of it."

"What is the value of the estate?"

"That is hard to tell. I hear that one of the executors or his counsel says it is only

the executors or his counsel says it is only \$27,000. My brother, J. C. Freemau, Jr., and I will give our notes for \$75,000 for it with security in five times with security in five times that sum. The nominal investment in J. P. Stevens & Co.'s business is \$25,000, but I think its real value must be nearly twice that amount. There are valuable plantations in Meriwether and Pike counties, and in Pike ounty, Ala. We are willing to give \$75,000

county, Als. We are willing to give \$75,000 for the estate tomerrow.

WHAT MR. IVERSON SAYS.

Mr. J. S. Iverson, one of the executors, said, in answer to inquiries concerning the litigation, that he regretted it exceedingly. Said he: "It seems to me a very strange proceeding. If Mr. Freeman had died intestate, I am sure the ordinary would have appointed me one of the administrators, because I have for more than administrators, because I have for more than a year past managed the large per cent of the cetate which is invested in the business of J. P. Stevens & Co. I had just gone out of the drug business and was preparing to go into another business, when my father in-law, Mr. Freeman, requested me to take control of his four-fifths interest in the house of J. P. Stevens & Co. I did so, and since that time have had the complete management of it. I conducted other business for Mr. Freeman. Two of his sons were planters and did inot reside in Atlanta. The other was in the jewelry business for were planters and did not reside in Atlanta. The other was in the jewelry business for himself here, and Mr. Freeman gave me pretty fully the management of his business affairs. He rarely took any step without consulting me. It was his earnest desire that every provision should be made to protect the business of J. P. Stevens & Co., against any summary proceedings which would damage it. He gave me his interest in trust so that I could control it until all the debts of the concern are paid and the which would damage it. He gave me his interest in trust so that I could control it untial all the debts of the concern are paid and the business could be advantageously closed out. He knew that I was familiar with the business and with his intentions in regard to it. It is absurd to talk about Mr. Freeman's being incapacitated to make a will when he signed this one. At the time that Judge Lochrane thought best not to write his will he had just taken an opiate to ease his pain. He was asleep and we did not want to wake him. His mind was perfectly clear when he woke, and when his will was written he directed concerning the minutest particulars of various business matters.

"What is the cause of the proceedings instituted against the deed of trust?"

"Well, I hardly know. Mr. Edward Fresman and his father were not on very good terms for some months before his father's death. Ed Freeman objected to the conferring upon his sister, my wife, that title of the property on Peters street, which was the family home. This was bought by Mrs. Freeman, and it was always her intention to give this place to my wife. She made no will, but after she died all the sans of Mr.

Mrs. Freeman, and it was always her intention to give this place to my wife. She made no will, but after she died all the sons of Mr. Freeman signed an agreemet that the property should go to their sister. It is now the desire of Edward Freeman and James C. Freeman, Jr., to have this charged to my wife in the division of the estate.

"The bulk of Mr. Freeman's estate did not come from Mrs. Freeman's estate did not come from Mrs. Freeman, she had only about \$9,000 in all, most of which was invested in the Peters strain operty. I feel that I am acting just a quested me to be living, and my only interest in the carry out that I have the strain of the company of the man would have respect to the strain of the carry out that I have the strain of the carry out the strain of the carry out that I have the strain of the carry out the strain of the carry of the carr

STILSON: Reliable Goods, Fair Dea

53 WHITEHALL STR

Fall and

Is daily arriving. The styles this Fall are very handsome. Men, Boys and Children's Suits, all of the Latest Styles and

Prices V Call and examine my stock

ASK FOR AND USE DRU "J. T" or Big Chunk and And Don't Y

NUNNALLY & RAWSON MANUFACTURERS OF

REISER MISTERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

PURE CANDIES Put up in handsomely embossed boxes, one pound, two pounds, three pounds and five pounds, or any quantity desired. Samples free.

Good News for the Poor. We learn that, at the solicitation of some of the leading coal dealers here, the Knoxville "coal pool," have consented to allow the dealers to sell cosl in any quantity, from a ton to a car load at \$4.25 for the balance of this month. This will en-able the poor man to buy his coal just as cheap as the rich man. This is as it ought to be.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In yesterday's issue EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In yesterday's issue of your valuable paper there appeared the following advertisement: "John H. James, banker, resumed business one year ago. We are glad to say he is doing a fine business. His bank is twenty-five years old. We predict that in a short time he will do more business than he ever did.

Will Mr. James please favor your readers with a history of this institution from the date.

with a history of this institution from the date of its alleged establishment until the 16th of May, 1884? It would be a matter of public interest to know where about a half million dollars of the people's money had gone. Sam'l W. Goode's Rent List,

Will furnish a house, store or office to suit you. Call and examine it.

Two Million feet Lumber at our yards, Humphries street and E. T., Va. and Ga. R. R. Write for prices delivered. Country ber Company.

Central Business Lots

Factory for Sale or Lease. The Atlanta cotton mill and suppy factory, completely equipped with the latest improved macainery for doing all kinds of wood, from and foundry work is for sale or lease. It is especially fitted to turn out all classes of cotton mill supplies, including looms.

This factory is situated in Atlanta, Ga, having a frontage of nearly 400 feet on the W. and A. R. Address

25 Per ton for the best quality Jellico mountain lump coal, delivered.

SCIPLE & SONS, 8 Loyd street.

Telephone 312 for coal at summer rates. tu th sa TAYLOR & WYLIE.

26 West Alabama Street, FRANK X. BLILEY, . . - . . . Manager We are now prepared to serve the public and will give our personal arrestion to all funerals entrusted to our care. We have associated with us the following WELL KNOWS LADIES: Mrs. F. A. Kimbell, Miss Sue Holloway, Mrs. Ellen Brogan, Mrs. Eliza McGee, Mrs. Kate O'Shields, Mrs. Mary J. Manley, Mrs. G. E. Woods and Mrs. E. D. Cheshire, any one or more of whom will, when desired, take charge of and prepare ladies and children for burial. Telephone 719 Glen Mary lump coal from our coal ejevato nice and dry, at summer rates. J. C. Wilson to., sole sgents.

UNDERTAKERS

"Amorous' Perfect Flooring," Kiln Dried and Dressed. For sale by Atlanta Lumber Company. Office 48 Marietta street.

HAVE YOU MONEY

If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have EIGHT PER CENT NET.

With your money secured by a First Mortgage upon some of the cholcest Real Estate in the city of Atlants; or, if preferred, the Best Farm Lands in the State of Georgis, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special husiness of negotiating this class of loans for Twenty Years—in Northwest (State of Iows) up to 1880 and since 1886, here in Atlants.

Complete abstracts of title by competent afterlanta.
to abstracts of title by competent attorall interest and principal collected with

Investors are invited to call and have a six whether they desire to investor not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.

C. P. N. BARKER,

SIM Peachires Street, Atlanta, Ga. stors are invited to call and have a talk,

Atlanta Lumber Company. Lumber Laths and Shingles Yards Humphries street and E. T., V. & Ga. R. R, Office 48 Marietta street. M. F. Amorus, General Manager.

Special Bargains in Beal Estate Can be had at Sam'l W. Goode's office.

Jeweler. ling and Bottom Prices KET! ATLANTA GA.

Winter Stock

ery Low!

GEORG E MUSE,

38 WHITEHALL STREET. MMOND'S HORSE-SHOE Natural Leaf Tobacco,

ou Forget It! TANNER, CURRIER & HEATH,

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS

=CHEAPEST != Wail Paper! Elegant Line

Fresh, Crisp, Now, Cheap as the

MR. FRANK, THE BEST PRACTICAL DECO-STATIONERY

Endless Variety ! Cheap! Cheap! Blank Books! Blank Books! Stacks Upon Stacks!

BOTTOM FIGURES E. H. THORNTON, 28 Whitehall Street.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 GREAT

Opening

41 WHITEHALL STREET.

We will show all the LATEST STYLES

___OF ___ ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

CLOTHS, Cassimeres & Worsteds.

John G. Jones, the well known Artist and Wm. J. Healy, late from New York city, whose reputation as First Class Cutter is second to none. are in charge of our Merchant Tailoring Department. IF YOU WISH PERFECE FITTING GAR-MENT GIVE US A CALL BEFORE SELECTING

We are receiving our READY-MADE CLOTHING for Men, Boys' and Children every day.

ANH

E Su7p

PREV

AILED AILED

80

ATL: BAIN NO. 80 9 U KIRKPATRICK, PRYOR GEORGIA.

'e New Stock

THAT

HELATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M.

Mr. E. T. Byington is sick at his home, on

The call board at the chamber of commerce will be revived tomorrow.

"PM DONE DEAD."

the payement and in a short time he was cetd. Officers Linan and Moss were notified and had the body removed to a house on the

Brought to Atlanta.

DEATH OF AN ATLANTA BOY. by Falling from a Coach.

ewing them in Jacksonville, Ills. He visited versi places, and two or three weeks ago, soming dissatisfied with his wild rovings,

THE BOARD OF ALBERMEN. lentlemen Who Hold Atlanta's Purse e board of aldermen met in regular ses-

purnal of the last meeting was read be board concurred in the action of the

ashington to Capitol avenue, at cost of down crossing on Boulevard at ice, and across Jackson at Houston her Forest avenue, from Collins street at guttering, at a cost of \$25.

actory to city attorney.
action on placing crossings cord Martin streets, across Peters

oriny Judge Clarke, on the meeting of the pure, appointed Colonel S. B. Spengree as solicitor protein during the sof Solicitor Glenn. onded cases were postponed until the term of the court. The most famous is the case against the editors of the for libel.

drove away.

THE FATHER AND SON TOGETHER.

After leaving Mrs. Shelton's home Maxwell went to his place on Peters street. He found his father there and related to him what had occurred. The father and son started out to find the young lady, and finally ascertained that she had married Shelton. This was near 6 o'clock and the two men started at once for Shelton's home. When they reached the yeard they opened the gate and walked up to the verandah. As they stepped upon the verandah some one inside the house saw and recognized them and instantly announced their coming. Shelton was rather

with Shelton. He approached her during the day and questioned her, but the young lady declined to give him any satisfaction. This irritated young Maxwell considerably, and in his anger he told his sister that he would

He demanded it, saying that he would go out and kill Shelton on eight, but the young lady declined to surrender the pistol.

LOCK HER UP IN A ROOM
in order to prevent her from informing Shelton that he intended to kill him, but the
young lady escaped from the house and
started out to find Shelton. Her search was
not a fruitless one, and when she told Shelton
all that had transpired, they agreed to marry
tonce. Shelton however went to a star-

kill me and I want to be headed.

The merchant paid but little attention to the latter portion of Shelton's remark, and laid several pistole before him. Shelton examined the pistols and selecting one paid three dollars and fifty cents for it. The pistol was an old, rusly, worthless weapon, and after Shelton had purchased it the merchant dropped a tablespoonful of reachine oil into it, so that the hammer ful of machine oil into it, so that the hammer would work and the chambers revolve. The

ions, and he questioned them closely. They

yard they cast furtive

OLANCES UP THE ROAD,

over which they had driven so swiftly, as though they were dreading pursuit. Dr.

Norcross saw the couple as they came hurriedly up the walk and met them at the front door. Shelton lost no time in telling the minister that he wanted to get married.

"And we are in a hurry, doctor, if you please," said Shelton, his voice trembling and his frame shivering. "Don't lose any time. Hurry, please. Do it quick. Do it quick."

The young lady's face was as pale as a ghost. She trembled like a leaf in a strong breeze, and clung closely to the young man.

HELD QUITE AN INFORMAL RECEPTION. Congratulations poured in upon them and their first hour of married life was most hap-py. But it was cut short by the horrible tragedy that ensued.

FALL TRADE 1885 McBRIDE & CO.,

ORCCKERY, CHINA, CLOCKS, SHOW CASES, House Furnishing Goods.

LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH. 32 Wall St., Opposite Car Shed.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report. OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. U. S. Custom House, Sept. 6, 9:00 P. M. All observations taken at the same moment. time at each placed named:

STEEL STORY		er.	1	W	IND.			
•	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Daw Paint	Direction	Velocity.	Rain fall	Weather.	
Augusta	29,92 29 96 29 94 29 94 29 92	82 80 76 79 77	75 76 78	8 E 8 E 8 E	Light Light 11	.17 .00 .01 .00	Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear.	
Time of Observation.	CAL	01	BSJ	ERVA	TIONE	3.	1	
6:00 a m 10:00 a m 2:00 p m 6:00 p m 10:00 p m	29,95 29,92	79 74 72	$\frac{72}{72}$	S W S W	12 11 8	.00	Fair. Cloudy Cloudy Clear. Clear.	

Cetten Belt Bulletin, Observations Taken at 6 P. M.-75th Meridian

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Maximum Tempera	Minin	Rainfall
Atlanta, Ga	80	70	.59
Anderson, S. C	87	70	.01
Carteraville, Ga	84	68	1.07
Columbus, Ga	86	74	1.14
Dalton, Ga	85	68	.13
Gainesville, Ga	84	65	.77
Greenville, S. C	88	70	.00
Grimu, Ga	82	72	.87
Macon, Ga	91	71	.51
Newman (40	87	69	.30
sparumsburg, S. C	90	72	.00
300308. (†8	85	68	.16
West Point, Ga	84	70	.64

THE OLD BOOK STORE 33 Marietta Street, Opposite Opera House.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FROM OVER THE W South Confederate Money, all manner of seleable books. Particulars by mail free. FOR SALE—School. Law and Theological Worls, Poems, Histories, etc. 40,000 volumes to select from. One-fourth to one-half prices: many much less.

STATIONERY.

24 Sheets splendid Note Paper 5 cents, Enve-lopes 5 cents. Muci-ege 5 cents. 3 Faber No 2 L+ad Fencis 5 cents. 10 State Pencils 5 cents. Scratch Pads 5 cents. All goods as low.

PERSONAL.

KINDERGARTEN. Miss Rushton will re-open her Kindergarten and primary school Monday, September 14th, instead of September 7th, as pubdtf

Mrs C B Williams, Arizona: J 8 Middleton, H E Mrs C B Williams, Arizona; J S Middleton, H E Young, Charleston; J B Wheeler, S C; R H Lacy, Nashville; C H Phinizy, Augusta; W H Daniel, G Hartridge, Savannah; W W Carnes, Macon; Rev. Thomas Boone, Savannah; E N Clark, Florida; W E Collier, wife, child and nurse, Fort Valley; W A Jackson, New York: S W Graves, A M Kyer, Orlando, F.a.; A J Collins, Dirk Harris, E T, V & Ga R: J C Williams, Baltimore: A R Sawtin, Savannah; Mrs G W Akers, Georgia; John Tillman and wife, two children and nurse, Quitman, Ga; Mrs E E Grover and maid, Savannah; F C Smith, Columbus; L N Whittie, Macon; R O Campbell, Georgia; R E Park, Macon; O H Nolan, H Mason, Jackson ville, Fla; T A Lanier, New York; J J Micker, Montgomery, Ala; Tom McAllister, Toccoa, Ga; S O Hatcheson, Louisyille, Ky; M Brown, New Orleans; W S Herndon, Hoganswille; A W Smith, Birmingham; Mr and Mrs Robt Mott, New Orleans; H E Graham, Rocheste; S Stairrigor, Chicago; Walter Barnett, N Y; Parker Dickson, Cinclunati; J Barnett, Birmingham; W T Harber, Georgia; H E Graham, Rocheste; S Stairrigor, Chicago; Walter Barnett, N Y; Parker Dickson, Cinclunati; J Barnett, Birmingham; Mr J Biddenback, Rogers, Ga; Alf Marcus, N Y; C M Sorin, New Orleans; W H Eowge, N C: L Dederick, Va; A E Sholes, Nashville; K Winhonsi, St Louis; N Roscran, N Y; G Henkshaw, Cincinnati; J H Johnson, Ky; W P Allen, Shanghai, China; A R Winship and wife, Master Locket Macon; G W Mclever, Charleston; S Rexinger, wife and daughte, Tenn; Miss L DuBose and maid Washington, Ga; H Patzel, TN Foster, N Y; S B Price, Macon; G W Douglass, Philadelphia; J D Ring, Cincinnati; B L Patterson, Baltimora, Mci, I Titelsolm, Philadelphia; J A Greer, New York; C S Stubbs, Macon; J W Wilson, Louisville; R H Conner, East Tennossee, Virginia and Georgia rallroad; N E Hubbard, Alabama. Young, Charleston; J B Wheeler, S C; R H Lacy,

Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting of the chamber was largely attended today, and much interest was manifested. Everything goes along like clock work during the meetings. The call board will be re established Friday, and members will bear in mind that prompt attendance is desired and expected. Few visitors have been in the chamber for several days, and it would be well to take your friends down—when they are in the city.

The notice of the suit of Gann & Bro. vs. J. W. Goldsmith & Co. in yesterday's Constitution was incorrect, in that it made Gann & Bro. defendants instead of plaintiffs. They are suing Goldsmith & Co, for an alleged shortage in some corn purchased of them. Gann & Bro. deny that the corn was Memphis elevator weight.

Justice to a Chinaman In the city court yesterday Walter Land, a white

boy, plead guilty to stealing a silver watch from Sam Sing, a Chinaman.

Judge Clarke sentenced Land to one month in jail, and Sam went away smiling complacently.

What is a Corpuscle? One of the smallest things on earth. It is a One of the smallest things on earth. It is a little disc, oval in shape and not the three thousandth part of an inch in length. The corpuscles give to the blood its bright red color. This color they owe to the iron that is in them. Without iron your blood would be so pale and thin as to be of no account. Iron enriches it and gives you vitality. The only reliable preparation of iron for a low state of blood is Brown's Iron Bitters, which does wonders for the ailing and debilitated. Buy this valuable tonic of your druggist.

A rat out in Utah mistook a little girl's mouth for a hole and jumped down her throat.

Do not forget to add to your Lemonade or Soda ten drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS. It imparts a delicious flavor and prevents all Summer Diseases. Be sure to get the genuine ANGOSTURA, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

VINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for chil

CARPETS. DRY GOODS. CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON CO. Attend our Great Clearing Out Sale! We have on hand about \$100,000.00 worth of the Most Exquisite Imported and Domestic Goods and in order to open our New Store with No will, after this date and uptil we worth of the Most Exquisite Imported and Domestic Goods and in order to open our New Store with No

REGARDLESS OF COST OF PRODUCTION

Price Not The Object Now! CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO SHOES CARPETS. DRY GOODS.



Impure Blood!

WORST CASES OF SCROFULA CURED,

DALAS, Texas. Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer has cured one of my children of one of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw. Her skin is as clear as mine, and the doctors say it is a permanent cure in their opinion. I am thankful for having tried the remedy. WM. PARKS,

RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH

FLAT SHOALS, Ga. Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer cured me of Rheumatism, and also the worst kind of a case of Catarrh. JAMES PHILLIPS.

The above certificates are but a few instances of thousands in our possession, showing sufferes who have been relieved of every form of Blood and Skin diseases, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Syphills, Mercurial Rheumatism, Blood Poison and Malaria

For full information our free pamphles on Blood and Skin diseases will be fur-nished on application to the MACON MEDICINE CO.,

MACON, GEORGIA. Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, with or without spirits; small size 25 ceuts, large size \$1.00, mailed to any address on receipt of price. Liquid form, small size, \$1,00, large size,

PINSON, DUZIER & CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

AMONG THE JUSTICES, An Off Day But Some Interesting Cases On Docket.

Yesterday was an off day with the justices. Only a very few cases were disposed of, and they of an uninteresting nature. "Sueing and being sued," was the order of the day. In Judge Landrum's court one man sued another for one dollar and ten cents. He failed to gain his case and said he would carry it up higher.

Judge Tanner settled another fatherless babe scrape. This "cut rate" has got into the justices' courts, and it won't be long before a baby will be supported on fifteen cents per

week.

Judge Rhea looked like a man who
was considerably overworked, and remarked
to the reporter that he was badly in need of an
assistant, but that there was not much money in it even for one.

Mr. Scoville and Special Officer Foute of the Kimball house, will appear as defendants in a case today before Justice Butt. Some time ago a negre boy named Velentine was sent to the Kimball house by his employer with a note. It was ten o'clock at night and the boy marched boldly in and started up the steps with his ten o'clock at night and the boy with his boldly in and started up the steps with his

"Hold on!" said Officer Foute.
"What?" asked the negro impudently.
"Stop there," said Mr. Scoville.

"I'm gwine up stairs to see a gemman, an' you can't stop me," replied the negro.

Mr. Scoville and Officer Foute did stop him, and made him leave the building. The negro had a warrant issued charging the gentlemen rith assault and battery.
Several other cases will be called soon.

Stirring Up the Moonshiners, As the fall comes on the moonshiner is apt become more active and daring in his efforts

to dispose of the surplus corn in the mountains by converting it into juice which both exhili-rates and intoxicates.

Deputy Marshal Grant recently made a raid Deputy Marshal Grant recently made a raid in the vicinity of Mount Airy, captured a 45 gallon still and destroyed over 500 gallons of mash. Two yoke of oxen were also taken in the distillery. Two arrests were made. A moonshiner, who had been captured by Deputies Keith and Mitcham, escaped as they were carrying him to Alto. They fired at the fugitive, but failed to hit him or to cause him to halt.

A Happy Marriage.

On yesterday, at 11 a. m., at the residence of the bride's father, No. 127 Decatur street, Miss Mary Mahoney was united in marriage to Mr. M. Bowden. On account of the recent death of the mother of the bride, the marriage was private, only the relatives and connections of the contracting parties being present.

The couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, and have the best wishes of their numerous friends. The bride is the daughter of Mr. M. Mahoney and the groom is a member of the firm of Patterson & Bowden of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowden left on the 1:30 train for a trip through the different northern cities and will return home in about three weeks.

An Interrupted Trip. county, called at THE Constitution office, yester-day, and left the wings of a carrier pigeon killed ast Monday morning by Mr. J. J. Blanton in Forlast Monday morning by Mr. J. J. Blatton in Por-syth county.

The wings bear the following printed inscrip-tion stamped on the feathers: "201, If caught or killed report to Star, 78 Cortlandt street, New York. Pensacola, Fla." The pigeon when killed was on its way northward. The question is, when did it leave Pensacola?

Notice. Alexander Kreisle, proprietor of the O. K. Cloth-ing House, No. 30 Whitehall street, begs leave to inform his numerous friends and patrons that his store will be closed this day, September 10th, on account of the Jewish New Year. Will be open again Friday, September 11th, at 6 a m. Very respectfully.

Proprietor O. K. Clothing House, 30 Whitehall.

PEVERS, leading physicians recommend DUFFY's PURE MALT WHISKY. Recommended by leading Physicians. old by Drug gists and Grocers.

BROS. in Trade. Boom D HANDOMEST

THE LARGEST AN STOCK OF FASHIO For Fall and EVER SHOWN IN

Our Merchant Tailoring Depart NOVELTIES AND Introduced th

PRICES ALWAYS AS HIRSCH



FOR RENT. THAT SPLENDID STORE HOUSE 68 AND 70 EAST ALABAMA ST., AS WILL BE SHOWN BY ABOVE CUT. NO BETTER LOCATION IN CITY OF ATLANTA. FOR TERMS, Etc., ADDRESS GEO. W. HARRISON 32 WEST ALABAMA ST.

City and Farm Loans.

NEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME, AT MODA erate rates, on City and Farm Property. No un-necessary delays. ALFRED GREGORY & CO., 24½ Peachtree Street, aug 25 d1m except sun mo



Drs. BETTS & BETTS,

Medical and Surgical Dispensary.

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SUFFERING WOMAN! It is the studied prescription of a learned physician whose specialty was WOMAN, and whose fame became envisble and boundless became of his wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints. THE REGULATOR is the GRANDEST REMEDY known, and richly deserves its name:

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND Because it controls a class of functions, the various derangements of which cause more ill health than all other causes combined, and thus rescues her from a long train of afflictions which sorely embitter her life and prematurely end her existence. Oh! what a multitude of living witnesses can testify to its charming effects! Woman! take to your confidence this

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Before you make your pur-chases. We have never before entered a season with such superior advantages as we have the present one. In our de-

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The novelties and prices are simply grand and low, and an attempt at describing the goods and mentioning the prices would be a fruitless undertaking, as there are so many that it would consume too much time and space. Remember, that this is one of our

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And if you will only call and look through, after having seen the Goods and Prices, even if you'do not whited bu, macen sure you will feel fully repaid for your visit by having seen the most beautiful and the cheapest stock of these Goods ever shown in this city. Our

Dobbs & Bro. Dress Goods

Department is being daily added to by the reception of all the Latest Novelties in

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We deem it an injustice for us to tax you with a long list of prices, styles., etc., and at the same time we feel confident if we should make the attempt that we could not say enough for this stock. If you desire to see something neat and nobby in the way of

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You can find the cheapest and best line of these goods displayed at our counters. If you are seeking solid comfort, it is to be had in the purchase of a pair of any of the different leading brands of

Which we handle. You can not tell by reading newspaper talk who is doing the business and selling goods the cheapest. So we give you a cordial invi-tation to call and inspect our goods and prices, and we feel assured if you will only do so that they will speak for themselves in more forcible terms than printer's ink can proclaim.

SCHOOL NOTICE TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO WEST END ACAD-emy can be obtained during the present week from G. A. Howell, 12½ East Alabama streets. Burgess Smith, 44 Marietta street, and from R. H. Caldwell, West End. Terms, \$10 a year, payable by installments; n sie \$3 a month extra. School open to children living in Atlant elsewhere.

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Lucy Cobb Institute

The Second Wednesday in September For catalogues and further particular, aug20 1m MISS M. RUTHERFORD FRIENDS SCHOOL Formulation per half year for board and tuition begins September 9, 1885. For circ AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M., Principal,

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THE 48TH ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS Thursday, October 1st, 1885. Elegant home with all modern comforts. Cant training. Best Literary, Musical and Art at vantages. Moderate charges. To seeme plantages. W. C. Bass, B.D.

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OXFORD, - - - GEORGIA This school begins its second year October 15 wood working and iron working me forges, hand tools, etc. Instruction, the Carpentry, Pattern making, Machine tool Founding and Casting. Every facility give pportunity offered to young men to Terms moderate; for further informati

dress the President, d&w til oct 1 I. S. HOPKIN WALNUT LANE SCHO WELLESLEY PREPARATO

CERMANTOWN, PHILABELPHIA (FORM)

T Madame Clement's). Boarding and Day 8
for girls and young ladies, will reopen (28th
September 16th. For circular and terms, 42

OXFORD, FALL TERM BEGINS OCTOBER 14TH, (Second Wednesday)

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Manhood Resto

A TARIFF FROM TEXAS

The Summer Work of a Texan Legislator Which Expected to Engage the Attention of Congress -New Postmasters Appointed—Gen-eral Departmental News Noted.

Mills, it is reported here, has been engage the entire summer in the preparation of tariff bill, which he proposes introducing seen after the convening of congress. It stated the measure will provide for the duction of the revenue to such a sum as necessary to cover the government expen-It is proposed that this revenue shall be rived, in the main, from that class of taxa articles known as luxuries, and that taxati on the necessaries of life shall be reduced

the lowest possible sum. The president has issued a proclamatic declaring that on and after the 5th of Suptem her the collection of tonnage duty of the cents per ton shall be suspended as regards a vessels arriving in any port of the Unit States from the port of Boca Del Toro, Units States of Colombia.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

Fourth class postmasters were appoints

Fourth class postmasters were appointed follows:

North Carolina—E. J. Smith, Tar Heel.
South Carolina—M. P. Mayer, Jr., Mayesvill Georgia—E. J. Acosta, Blackshear.
Alabs ma—Walter Viger, Chickasabogue; Carjeton. Bashl.

Mississippi—Joseph C. Airey, Handsboro; B. Franklin, Lee Talawah.

Tennessee—Samuel J. Kendall. Lowrys King H. Smith, Brownsboro; James S. Squ Ammicola. Secretary Bayard was informed today cable that cholers was prevalent at Shang

The commissioner of internst revenue ports the amount of distilled spirits gone is consumption in the United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, is 63,156, gallons, and the amount of malt liquors which tax was paid during the same per 19,185,953 barrels. The amount of wine cauned in this country during the year 188 estimated at 20,508,345 gallons.

KBILY REBLECTED PRESIDE The Rejected Minister to Austria Indon at Home.

Naw York, September 10.—The Irish Ca olic national henevolent union met again day in Brooklyn. The first business amendments to the constitution, the principal control of the constitution of the principal control of the constitution.

of which was the insertion of the words state" in section 4 of article 9. The character in section 4 of article 9. for the purpose of permitting any mem an organization of the union to join any for the purpose of permitting any member an organization of the union to join any ottorganization in the state, providing the ganization in the state, providing the ganization in the state, providing the ganization which he was attached show discovering the this was under decreasing the this was under decreasing the cannot be from the Grant were introduced and heartily welcomed. It without the same kind of work. Many German he said, were in the Irish organization. It is a ganization that he were any places where any places wher

Resolutions indorsing Mr. A. M. Keily, rejected Austrian minister, were then ta up and adopted. The thanks of the convition were extended the committee on restions for the telling, torse and complete tain which they had facilitated the organition in placing on record the condemna of the Catholics of the United States attempt of decaying foreign powers to interwith the established and honorable prince of American liberty. The amendments to constitution were also adopted.

At the afternoon session Lancaster, Peavlyania, was chosen as the next place.

At the afternoon session Lancaster, was chosen as the next pla meeting. Officers were elected as foll President—Hon. A. M. Keily, of Virginat vice-president—Maurice T. Wil Pannsylvania; second vice-president—D Murphy, Toronto: secretary—Martin Griffin, Philadelphia; treasurer—Rev. J. Hanny St. Louis Henry, St. Louis. When Mr. Keily learned of the re-elecwhen Mr. Kelly learned of the recent he visited the convention and proteste as he had been honored with the presi twelve years some other person should lected, but those present drowned his with cries of "No, no," and no other was selected.

THE ROCK SPRINGS RIOT. The Searchers at Work Looking for

Medies.

Onaha, Neb., September 10.—A.

Springs dispatch says that seven hur
Chinamen returned here under the eso
four companies of troops. The miners,
alleged, threaten to destroy the comp
buildings, all of which are under strong g
Serious trouble is feered as soon as the m
think they have an opportunity to har

their threats.

News was received at the Union P
headquarters here today that four more to
of Chinamen had been recovered from
ruins at the scene of last week's distur ruins at the scene of last week's disturin Rock Spring.
Under the protection of the military orous search is being made for others. Gat Manager Calloway said today that he reg to see an attempt being mad justify the acts committed at Springs. He did not propose making further replies at this time, to the states regarding his company and its manage move them to say that the assertion that ernor Warren is or has been in any we debted to the Union Pacific railway is el and maliciously false.

DRIVING INFECTED CATTLE The Courts Taking Issue with Se

Lamar, Victita, Kansas, September 10. n. Icuita, Kansas, September 10.

Jon. ed States district court today J. R.

M. C. Campbell, and West brother

To M. T. Pugaley, S. C. Webber, V.

Town, N. C. Dawling, G. T. Vaug

Lawrell, M. Corrigan, J. W. Dri

bewere indicted by the grand jur

ulof driving Texas cattle infect

if fever into the Indian territor

the the improved cattle herds of the

just of the territory. They

at the next term of the United

frict court. These are the parties w art. These are the par ered to be allowed to pass throughtered to be allowed to pass throughtered to be allowed to pass throughtered to be allowed to pass through the canimal industry law of the Units This is a case of national important much as it will affect the grazing in Nebrsaka, New Mexico, Colorado, Io

scuri and Illinois. The Catholic University. BALTIMORE September 10 .- The comm ated by the late plenary council to an the establishment of a Catholic univers has been endorsed by Miss Caldwell,

